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LAVOV DISCUSSES CSCE PROGRESS ON HELSINKI ANNIVERSARY

LD242344Y Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1630 GMT 24 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Just 3 years ago the final act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe was signed in Helsinki and came into force. How are the results of the European conference assessed at present, and how deeply and with what force did they exert and are they exerting an influence on the actual life of the states and peoples of Europe? In his article entitled "A Firm Basis for European Peace," published in the periodical NOVOYE VREMYA, Mikhail Lavov writes:

If we are going to speak about the main result in the years following the Helsinki meeting, then this result consists first of all in the fact that the development of a new system of relations on the European Continent has been set in motion and that a reorganization has truly begun. This makes European peace firmer and transforms it into a material reality. At present there is not a single state or government in Europe which would build its foreign policy course by orienting itself for war. This is a great achievement of the European peoples and the most significant reflection of the relaxation of tension on the European Continent.

The 10 principles which represent the political essence of the final act and which are now known to the entire world are acquiring an increasingly tangible material existence in inter-European relations. (?From time to time), measures of trust in the military sphere are being realized including the announcement beforehand of major military exercises. Trade and economic relations are deepening between European states and more mature and more developed elements are emerging in them, particularly in the sphere of industrial cooperation.

Scientific-technical and cultural exchanges are more satisfactory and richer in content. Preparations for resolving economic problems within all-European dimensions have begun. There is also unquestioned progress in the development of information ties and in resolving practical issues related to contacts among people.

Bilateral meetings and negotiations at the highest level represent significant stages in the further consolidation of European peace. Each such meeting is part and parcel of the general context of the development of peaceful interstate relations on the continent, provides them with a fresh energetic impulse, consolidates (?ideal) trust and raises cooperation among states to a higher level. It is impossible, for instance, to overestimate the results of the visit that Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, paid to the FRG in May this year, a visit which represented a major step in the progress of the relaxation of tension, neighborliness and consolidation of peace.

The Belgrade meeting of the representatives of the states which had participated in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, which was held from October 1977 until March 1978, confirmed the general interest in continuing the process of the relaxation of tension and the general resolve to carry out unilaterally, bilaterally and multilaterally the provisions of the final act. The meeting coordinated some fresh initiatives in the sphere of multilateral cooperation, in working out a generally acceptable method for the peaceful settlement of disputes among those participants of the European conference, in preparing an all-European scientific forum and in developing economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation in the Mediterranean.

Those initiatives are being implemented or will be realized in the next few months. Thus, relations among states in Europe are moving along peaceful lines. The fabric of European peace is gradually becoming more compact, stronger and more reliable.

However, this does not mean that all dangers have already passed and that detente in Europe has assumed an irreversible character. For the time being this is not yet the case. The arms race represents the greatest danger for European peace; the largest armed forces in the world, those of the two military-political groupings of states, are concentrated and confront one another in Europe. It is here--or more precisely on the territories of some Western states--that NATO military operations, with the participation of over several hundred thousand troops, are being tested every year in close to combat conditions. Moreover, in May this year the NATO Council planned a 15-year long-term program to even further strengthen NATO's war machine in Europe.

The most dangerous thing is that the shadow of an entirely new kind of nuclear weapon has appeared over Europe. The neutron weapon, which is intended for the physical destruction of masses of people while heavy arms and other major material installations remain untouched. All this is a very serious matter. This is not a question of measures to maintain the present military balance in Europe but a question of a direct attempt by NATO countries to gain for themselves military superiority on the continent. In analyzing the chief elements of the military-political reality on the continent, the Soviet Union presented at the Belgrade meeting a well thought out platform of action with the aim of stabilizing the relaxation of military tension in Europe. At the Belgrade meeting it was widely acknowledged that the Soviet proposals did not only point the way for actions in the interest of relaxation of military tension in Europe but that they were also marked by a significant flexibility which made it possible to hold serious and productive negotiations on the basis of these proposals.

Yet what was the U.S. and NATO reply to the Soviet initiative? Strictly negative; one could say nihilistic. As a result of this, it was not even possible to agree at the Belgrade meeting on the holding of consultations by military experts.

The Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe have been going on for nearly 5 years. They also had been set in motion by the initiative of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. The significance of these talks is great. Success in Vienna would mean that in central Europe, where the concentration of the two sides' armed forces has reached a particularly high level, the graph of the arms race would not only stop to rise but would turn downward. Not to resolve the issue of relaxation in the military sphere in Europe could create objective difficulties for embedding more deeply the principles of peace, mutual trust and cooperation contained in the final act of the European conference in Europe's political soil.

This is a serious danger but not the only one. The 3 years of experience following Helsinki have shown that very influential Western circles are intentionally pursuing a line directed at distorting the spirit and letter of the European principles and agreements, at investing them with a content alien to them and even trying to use them for a goal which is completely opposite to reasons for which they were adopted. [paragraph continued]

Their massive action is, among other things, the campaign of psychological war against the socialist countries [words indistinct] under the slogan: for the protection of human rights. The leading circles of the United States, as is known, have assumed a leading role in this campaign.

We will not go more deeply into the specific content of this unscrupulous campaign now. The essence of the matter is clear enough. We will stress something else; The propagandist campaign regarding human rights in socialist countries represents a direct attempt to revise the basic foundation of the final act, with all the consequences for detente which stem from this. Let us go more deeply into this aspect of the matter [word indistinct].

Among the 10 principles of interstate relations which are formulated and evolved in the final act, there is the seventh principle which says: respect for the rights of man and basic freedoms including the freedom of thought, conscience, religion and conviction. This is an important principle, but it is only 1 out of 10. It does not have any kind of special status. It does not stand above the other principles. On the contrary, the final act says that all the 10 principles are of primary significance and they will thus be applied equally and strictly in the interpretation of each of them while taking the others into consideration.

Therefore, the principle of human rights cannot be interpreted and applied in interstate relations without taking into consideration the other principles, including the principle of sovereign equality and noninterference in internal affairs. This is the elementary political-legal truth which is accessible to everybody who reads the final act. And if this truth is ignored, if an attempt is made to prove that the principle of human rights is allegedly the most important principle and the others--which also include the principle of sovereign equality and noninterference--are of a secondary nature then in such a case there can be only one aim, and it is precisely this which deals a blow to the final act, to its meaning, to its balance, and this means a blow to the relaxation of tension.

Another direction of the counteroffensive against the relaxation of tension has recently come to light and even to the forefront of attention. This is the assertion that the Soviet Union, by its actions in Africa, is violating some kind of code of relaxation and upsetting the existing equilibrium. What is rightly described as the code of relaxation in our times is the final act and the 10-principle declaration on interstate relations contained in it. The states participating in the European conference bound themselves to build their relations with all other states in the spirit of these principles. The Soviet Union adheres strictly to this. Is not the support extended to the People's Republic of Angola in its struggle against attempts to undermine its sovereignty in line with the first principle of the final act which proclaims sovereign equality and respect for rights which are unique to sovereignty? Was it not in defense of Ethiopia's territorial inviolability--in line with the third and fourth principle on the inviolability of borders and territorial integrity--that the Soviet Union's assistance to that country against Somali aggressors who had tried to dismember it was extended? And is not the support extended by the Soviet people to the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and the South African Republic who are waging a struggle for the liquidation of the colonial and racist regimes in their countries, an implementation of the eighth principle, the principle of equality and the right of people to decide their destiny for themselves?

The Soviet Union is loyal to this code of detente, be it in Europe, Africa or in some other region of the world. However, it is evident that they who are trying to accuse the Soviet Union of violating the code of detente do not keep this in mind at all. As can be grasped, they would like to present matters as if relaxation has some kind of a secret footnote, which sanctions the perpetuation of colonial and racist regimes, leaving the victims of aggression at the mercy of aggressors and retaining the social status quo in the world of capitalism. But, detente has no, and can have no, such footnote.

In the course of the 3 years that have elapsed since that great day in European and world history when the top representatives of 35 states signed the final act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe it has become evident that the results of the European conference contain a great positive potential for the life of peoples, for the development of relations among states. Gradually and not without difficulties or problems, the potential energy of the final act is transforming into the kinetic energy or the movement toward firmer peace and broader cooperation.

We have broadcast a summary of the article of the Soviet NOVOYE VREMYA devoted to the third anniversary of the signing in Helsinki of the final act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION--QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS' PROGRAM

LD212100Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1015 GMT 21 Jul 78 LD

["International Situation--Questions and Answers" program with Valeriy Kosovan, All-Union Radio foreign political commentator; Prof Oleg Nikolayevich Khlestov, not further identified; Yevgeniy Maksimovich Primakov, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences; and, Feliks Azikovich Goryunov, consultant observer of NOVOYE VREMYA]

Law on Treaty Procedure

[Excerpts] [Kosovan] Greetings, respected comrades. We begin today's broadcast with an answer to listeners who ask for more detail about the contents of the law on the procedure for concluding, implementing and abrogating international treaties adopted on 6 July by the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet. I hand over to Professor Oleg Nikolayevich Khlestov who is taking part in today's broadcast. Oleg Nikolayevich, please.

[Khlestov] In presenting the draft of this law for discussion by the USSR Supreme Soviet, Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, foreign minister, outlined a number of reasons which made it necessary to adopt this law. He noted the changes in the life of the Soviet state in the past 40 years, since the promulgation of an analagous law in 1938. He noted that the promulgation of this law was necessary to regulate Soviet foreign policy in an important area such as the conclusion, implementation and abrogation of international treaties. It is also essential to take into account the changes in the external life of our state.

[Kosovan] It is natural that the increase in the role of international treaties in the life of the Soviet state should be reflected primarily by the number of agreements our country concluded. How many of them are signed annually?

[Khlestov] About 300 approximately, both bilateral and multilateral. The Soviet state now participates in almost 10,000 bilateral treaties and about 300 multilateral ones.

[Kosovan] There has also been an increase in the number of states with which the USSR concludes agreements. There are now over 130 of them and the sphere embraced by treaties has also undoubtedly expanded.

[Khlestov] They now regulate coordination of the USSR with the most varied countries in various spheres. For example, they establish the procedure for mutual relations between the USSR and the other socialist countries in implementing economic integration. There are also areas which were unknown to the USSR and which were not regulated by treaties, for example the activity in space. New forms of treaties have also appeared consolidating the process of detente and establishing the disarmament obligations of states.

From the beginning of the Soviet state's existence our country has always precisely observed international treaties. The well-known principle: pacta sunt servanta--that is, pacts should be observed--has been strictly implemented by the USSR. Now Article 29 of our Constitution directly stresses that the relations of the Soviet state with other countries are based on observation of the principles of conscientious implementation of pledges stemming from the international treaties concluded by the USSR. This principle must be implemented in our foreign policy activity.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, the number of departments which conclude international treaties has probably increased in the past few decades.

[Khlestov] Indeed, several dozen take part in drafting interstate, intergovernmental and interdepartmental treaties. Therefore, there is a need for precise coordination of the work of these departments. There is also an increase in the role played by these departments and by the entire system of state institutions in checking the implementation of commitments undertaken under the treaties.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs should observe and implement this general checking, not only of the fulfillment of commitments by Soviet institutions but also by our contractors, that is, by other states. Therefore, the system created by the treaty [as heard] creates more favorable possibilities for more precise and effective fulfillment of commitments undertaken by the participants in the treaties.

The adoption of the law by the Supreme Soviet will promote the fuller reflection of the interests of the USSR. The law will promote the development of relations between the Soviet state and other countries and will promote the more precise and correct reflection of these foreign policy aims outlined by the 25th CPSU Congress in treaties.

Andrew Young's Remarks

[Kosovan] I should like to turn to the letters of Muscovites (Grekin) and (Serbinin); (Kurgantsev) from Leningrad; and (Morokhov) of Yaroslavl, concerning the slanderous campaign in the West on the alleged breaches of human rights in the Soviet Union. The authors of these letters advise the organizers of this campaign to turn to affairs in their own houses. This is sensible advice. After all, by the admission of Andrew Young, U.S. permanent UN representative, there are hundreds and maybe thousands of political prisoners in U.S. prisons. This statement, which Young made in an interview with the French paper LE MATIN, has caused a commotion. Following in the footsteps of U.S. officials, attacks on Young have been made by major bourgeois papers throughout the world. The gist of the numerous commentaries is that he shouldn't have washed dirty linen in public, thus tearing the mask of decency from the United States. It is noticeable that in saying this, the papers make no attempt to dispute Young's statement. In fact there is nothing new in his admission. The names of John Harris, Assata Chacourt, Ben Chavis and Delbert Tibbs are well known throughout the world.

Mideast Peace Efforts

Events in the Near East form the next theme. The questions cover the whole range of reasons for the lack of stable peace in this region. One of the main questions involves the separate talks between Egypt and Israel. The talks continued at the meeting held recently in London--that is Leeds Castle. We have asked Yevgeniy Maksimovich Primakov, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Science, director of the Institute of Orientology of the USSR Academy of Science, to comment on the results of the talks. Please begin, Yevgeniy Maksimovich.

[Primakov] It seems to me that two trends are discernible--the first is that the meetings between the Egyptian and Israeli foreign ministers and the U.S. secretary of state are to continue. Cyrus Vance declared that during the next 2 weeks he intends to participate in another such meeting, which will take place somewhere in the Near East. This is the first trend. It follows that U.S. diplomacy has succeeded to some extent in achieving a continuation of the contacts between Israel and As-Sadat, contacts which had come to a dead end.

The second trend is that at this meeting in London, the U.S. aim--an aim it is also following on a broader scale--was to bring the positions closer--not the positions of the Arab side in general and Israel, but of the Egyptian regime in particular and Israel.

[Kosovan] In what way are these positions becoming closer?

[Primakov] This is the major question which must be answered to form a correct conception of the policy pursued by the United States in the Near East.

I would like to dwell on the results of the mission begun by As-Sadat 8 months ago, from the moment of his sensational visit to Jerusalem. You probably remember that when As-Sadat made this trip, many observers, including Soviet observers, considered the separate Egyptian-Israeli dialog to be a bomb laid under a just general settlement in the Near East, a totally unjustified capitulation by As-Sadat, which greatly weakened the resistance of the Arabs to Israel's expansionist policy. And indeed, on the whole, the events which have taken place during these 8 months have shown that those comments on the mission undertaken by the Egyptian president were right. Even now, one may say with all confidence that as a result of this mission, Israel's policy has become still more harsh and uncompromising. After As-Sadat's mission--and I would like to draw our listeners' attention to this, that it was after As-Sadat's mission--Prime Minister Begin was so bold as to declare that Israel does not consider UN Security Council Resolution No 242 adequate with regard to the occupied West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip, and has no intention of withdrawing its forces from these Arab territories as provided for in the aforementioned resolution. After the beginning of As-Sadat's mission--and again I would like to draw attention to the fact that it was after--the Israeli leadership further clarified its approach to the Palestinian problem, publicly proclaiming that it rejects the right of the Palestinians to create their own state, of Palestinian refugees to return to the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, and at the same time proclaiming the right to establish Israeli settlements in these territories under the protection of Israeli forces. It is natural that the autonomy of the Palestinians, proclaimed at this time, remained only a form of Israeli annexation of the Arab lands occupied during the 1967 war.

[Kosovan] As is known, As-Sadat asserted that in his opinion, his historic mission would lead to a change in the orientation of U.S. policy in the Arab-Israeli conflict. The game is worth the gamble, he said. And the United States did indeed talk more about a balanced course. What sort of balance does this mean? Does it mean an even-handed approach by the United States toward Israel and the Arab countries?

[Primakov] Nothing of the sort. The U.S. administration and press continue to stress Washington's special relationship with Israel. The preservation of this relationship is largely due to the Zionist lobby in the United States, which directly influences the formulation of Washington's Near East policy. If there has been any change in American policy in the Near East recently, it has been marked by a greater U.S. interest in narrowing the gap between the positions of Israel and, I stress again, not the Arab side, but the pro-Western conservative Arab regimes.

[Kosovan] In the present situation, the United States sees two such regimes in the Arab world--Saudi Arabia and Egypt.

[Primakov] Well, the reason for the interest in Saudi Arabia is completely understandable. Saudi Arabia holds a unique place for oil reserves, oil exports and oil extraction.

And Saudi Arabia, taking part in OPEC--the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries--to a large extent determines its policy on the price of oil. The United States is extremely interested in bringing its position closer to that of Saudi Arabia and has a direct influence on Saudi policy. And Saudi Arabia looks toward the United States. As far as Egypt is concerned, the United States has recently been making more and more use of this country as a strongpoint of its influence in the region. Just look--recently Egypt has taken a direct part in many actions which were discussed with Washington. For instance, Egypt sent its forces to Zaire, Egypt aided Somalia in its attacks on independent Ethiopia, Egypt concentrated its forces and commenced military actions on the frontier with Libya, which also fitted in with American plans, since the United States is discontented with the Libyan anti-imperialist regime. And finally, the latest example--on the initiative of Saudi Arabia and Egypt, the Arab League made an unprecedented decision to isolate the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen economically and diplomatically--this is also a regime with a consistent anti-imperialist, revolutionary orientation. And in general, everyone considered these actions by Egypt and Saudi Arabia as preliminary to some kind of intervention being prepared against southern Yemen.

Thus the United States would like to bring the Israeli position closer to that of these particular countries, and not of the Arabs in general. This is the whole point of the recent American initiative in the Near East.

[Kosovan] Yevgeniy Maksimovich, please dwell in somewhat more detail on U.S. policy. What is this so-called balanced course which the United States has proclaimed?

[Primakov] Firstly, this balanced American course does not only exclude, but on the contrary provides for all-round aid and support for Israel, strengthening the expansionist tendency in its policy. The so-called package deal is typical of this, the deal for U.S. arms deliveries to several countries in the Near East. As-Sadat declared that this is practically the most important achievement of his recent diplomacy. Let us sum up what the United States is delivering to three countries: to Egypt, the United States is giving 50 obsolete F-5's; to Saudi Arabia, a further 60 F-15's--furthermore, it is doing so after receiving official assurances that these aircraft would not be given to countries directly confronting Israel. And Egypt also promised not to use its F-5's in this confrontation. This was declared openly by Al-Jamasi, the Egyptian war minister, when he was in the United States. Israel is receiving 110 of the most up-to-date American fighters. Thus, Israel is gaining a still greater military advantage, and the Americans are creating this advantage deliberately. This is one of the aims of U.S. policy--the balanced policy, as they call it. The balance in U.S. policy actually splits the Arab world and weakens its resistance to Israel's policy, its expansionist policy. The virtual neutralization of Egypt, while retaining Israeli occupation of the Arab lands, leads to a weakening of the position of Syria, Jordan and the other countries in confrontation with Israel.

Finally, the so-called balance of the U.S. course has already led to serious tragic consequences in Lebanon. As-Sadat's Washington-inspired course turned out to be a bloody tragedy, now threatening the very existence of that country as a single sovereign state. Finally, Washington's balanced policy is clearly designed to torpedo the main problem of a Near East settlement, the Palestinian problem, which must be solved if there is to be any settlement at all.

[Kosovan] It is interesting that when the foreign ministers of Israel and Egypt met in London, the United States publicly proclaimed that they had decided to bring their positions closer together. What is Israel's position?

[Primakov] Quite clearly, the Palestinian question was excluded from the process of a Near East settlement. The position includes the following elements: the retention of Israeli authority over the occupied territory, because Israeli armed forces will remain; an unwillingness to conduct any negotiations on the creation of a Palestinian state; and after a 5-year period, readiness to talk about this question with Egypt and Jordan and some sort of mythical representatives of the Palestinians, completely ignoring the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, the PLO.

[Kosovan] And what is the Egyptian position?

[Primakov] As-Sadat raised the question of the need to return the West Bank to Jordan and the Gaza Strip to the administrative control of Egypt and thus also excluded the Palestinian problem from the process of a general settlement.

In both approaches, in both the Israeli and the Egyptian, not a single word was said about the PLO. An attempt was made in London to bring these positions closer together. Obviously the United States will try to bring these positions closer in the future. In London it has not succeeded in doing anything at the moment, but I do not believe that that is the end of the matter; attempts will be made, and considering the 'flexibility', actually the capitulationist position, of As-Sadat, there may be some rapprochement through his yielding still more ground is Israel. And considering the pressure now on Israel, it can also be expected to draw closer, will make some move toward the Egyptian position. But I want to stress again, the movement in this process is toward a drawing-together of positions; starting with the exclusion of the Palestinian problem. This is the whole point. This is what American diplomacy was working for in London. This is what American diplomacy will be trying to achieve after London, too, will be trying to achieve in two weeks when the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations will commence again, as Cyrus Vance has declared.

Bonn Economic Summit

[Kosovan] The leaders of the seven major Western countries--the United States, the FRG, Japan, Britain, France, Italy and Canada--conferred recently in Bonn. Listeners Orlov from Moscow, Prokharenko from Krasnodarskiy Kray, Belozerova from Riga, Maresh from Cherkassy and many others ask to be told about the problems which were discussed there and why and when the practice of such meetings arose. Feliks Azikovich Goryunov, candidate of economics, consultant observer of the NOVOYE VREMYA political weekly will answer you, comrades. Over to you Feliks Azikovich.

[Goryunov] The idea of holding these talks arose in mid-1975 when it became apparent that the deepest economic crisis since the war, involving all capitalist countries without exception, was growing into world depression. The bourgeoisie involuntarily compared the situation then with the depression of the 30s, which shook the whole economic and social basis of capitalism and was the detonator of an unprecedented explosion of class struggle. Vast unemployment, hunger, deprivation convinced millions of working people that the bourgeoisie was incapable of coping with the productive forces of the 20th century.

Fear that history would repeat itself and that the economic and social sores of capitalism would again be fully revealed led the Western leaders to the Paris suburb of Rambouillet for their first meeting in November, 1975. Recalling their fireside chats at Rambouillet and the themes of the later meetings one can only marvel, at times. If one examines the essence of the communiques at all four meetings, discussion centered on the same theme--how to get rid of the vast unemployment, the unbridled inflation, stagnation in production, trade protectionism and monetary bacchanalia.

[Kosovan] A letter from Dubrovin of Makhachkala also concerns everything that you have just said. He writes in part--Why have the Western leaders been struggling zealously against unemployment for several years? It is not only not being reduced, but is even growing. How can people in the West argue about human rights while at the same time refusing millions of people the basic human right of work?

[Goryunov] A reasonable question. At the summit conference in London in May, last year, the seven Western leaders solemnly swore to increase employment. But what happened in reality? In that period it has increased from 14 million to 18 million. Recently experts of the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development [OECD] calculated that if the rate of economic growth in the 24 capitalist countries which are OECD members did not increase sharply, unemployment would increase by at least a further 500,000 people by the end of the year.

It is paradoxical but a fact that the number of unemployed in developed capitalist countries is now no less than in the spring of 1975, the worst period of the crisis. The social and political danger of high unemployment obviously troubles the monopolist bourgeoisie. It hopes that if the policies which it has proclaimed do not perform miracles, they will at least calm the public.

There are also promises to this effect in the declaration of the Bonn meeting. It talks in particular about the intention of the seven leaders to increase employment by stimulating economic growth. The declaration also contains several pledges. But apart from the fact that these pledges are rather diffuse, they are also very modest. According to the OECD evaluation, as a result of such a stimulation, if one can call it that, the total rate of growth of the capitalist economy will increase at best by a ½ of a percent this year. This is such minimal growth that it will not even prevent an increase in unemployment, to say nothing of reducing it.

But it is not just a question of this. The elements of the so-called coordinated strategy, as the declaration points out, are interlinked. In reality this means that the stimulation of the economy would be implemented only if it does not lead to an increase in inflation, if it does not lead to an increase in balance of payments deficits, if there is an increase in balance of payments deficits, if there is an increase in international trade and if monetary stability is secured. On all of these "ifs" the seven are divided by acute disagreements which were not resolved in Bonn.

It is not the good intentions of the seven but the competition between them, primarily between the three centres if imperialist power, the United States, the Common Market and Japan, which has determined and will continue to determine the situation in the world capitalist economy, especially given what the economists call the present stagnant situation.

This is not surprising. In the final analysis, whose interests do the Western leaders represent? Certainly not the interests of the unemployed and the poorest strata of the population, which suffer most from the increase in the cost of living. They protect the interests of the monopolistic bourgeoisie. The right of entrepreneurs to sack workers or to raise prices when this is demanded by the conditions of competition on the internal or world market are not infringed by a single Western government.

[Kosovan] Was there any discussion in Bonn on reducing the vast resources which the West expends on armaments? For they are one of the chief factors restraining economic growth and feeding inflation.

[Goryunov] Unfortunately not one of the Western leaders had a single word to say about what would seem to be obvious, about the burden that the arms race has placed upon the Western economy.

For it is precisely this which is the main source of inflation; it causes a constant increase in taxes and a reduction in national consumption.

A number of Western economists have shown convincingly that in spite of the assertions of the apologists of the military monopolies, the militarization of the economy does not increase but decreases employment. It diverts vast resources from productive capital investment in the civilian sector, from environmental protection, from housing construction, from improving social security, health services and education. Let us take the example of the United States. President Carter announced in Bonn that the primary task in America's economic policy was the reduction of inflation. In order to fight it the government intends to renounce tax reductions; it would freeze the pay of civil servants and appeal to trade unions to voluntarily renounce the struggle to improve wages. At the same time government military spending on the creation of new types of weapons not only is not decreasing but is growing.

Now when the policy of detente has received the approval of the whole world, when international forums are posing the question of turning to concrete disarmament measures, such a policy can only be called antipeople. For it threatens not only the right of man to a peaceful life, but it also denies the working people their basic social and economic rights of work, of improving the material conditions of life.

NONALINED CONFERENCE TO DISCUSS WORID ECONOMIC POLICY

LD241542Y Moscow TASS in English 1503 GMT 24 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 24, TASS--TASS correspondents Dimitry Dimov and Yevgeniy Menkes report: Belgrade's streets are decorated with the national flags of the non-aligned countries. Their representatives have come here for a conference of the foreign ministers of non-aligned countries which is opening tomorrow at the newly built Sava Palace. The non-aligned countries are playing an increasingly important part in the struggle for peace and independence of the peoples and against imperialism. Delegations from over 100 countries of Asia, Africa, Latin America and Europe, as well as representatives of national liberation movements and delegations of a number of international organisations will attend the Belgrade conference as full members, observers, or guests. Most of the countries taking part in the conference gained freedom from colonial rule only after World War Two and became independent in long and hard-fought struggle, very often with arms in hand, against colonial powers. It is quite natural therefore, that now these states, especially Algeria, Cuba, Vietnam, Angola, Ethiopia and others actively and consistently advocate a new world free from any forms of oppression and dependence, a world based on the equality of the peoples.

The draft agenda adopted at a meeting of the preparatory committee includes major international problems. The ministers are to analyse the development of the process of relaxation of international tension, especially questions relating to the spread of this process to all areas of the world. They are also to discuss the problem of stopping the arms race and the results of the recent special General Assembly session on disarmament. Much attention is expected to be given to the problems of eliminating colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination, and of political and material aid to the national liberation movements, in the first place movements in the south of Africa.

Also on the draft agenda are problems of the Middle East, Cyprus, the Mediterranean, the western Sahara, the Indian Ocean and peaceful unification of Korea.

The conference will discuss economic matters, such as expansion of economic cooperation among non-aligned countries, the struggle for the establishment of a new international economic system and against unequal commercial and economic relations with the imperialist powers.

The Belgrade forum will mark an important stage in preparations for the next, 6th, summit conference of non-aligned countries which is to be held in the capital of Cuba in 1979. This will be the first summit meeting to be held in Latin America where the number of countries favouring a policy of non-alignment has been increasing lately.

The recent developments show that reactionary imperialist circles resort to threats, intimidation or even to direct military intervention in an effort to set up an international intervention corps under the aegis of NATO, especially the USA. The recent Bonn conference of the leaders of seven principal capitalist countries demonstrated again their desire to continue plundering the natural resources of the developing countries and to make them bear the burden of the present economic crisis of the world capitalist system. The situation is further aggravated by the fact that imperialist circles are trying to set some non-aligned countries against others and to provoke conflicts between them. Stronger unity and solidarity of the non-aligned movement are assuming special significance in these conditions.

The Soviet Union has always shown understanding of the basic problems of the non-aligned movement. People in the Soviet Union highly appreciate the important part played by the movement in the struggle for peace, freedom and independence on the peoples, and against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism. The Soviet Union solidarises with the struggle of the non-aligned countries against the imperialist policy of war and violence, against the plunder of young independent states, and attaches great importance to cooperation between the socialist and non-aligned countries.

Levchenko Commentary

LD241734Y Moscow International Service in English 1300 GMT 24 Jul 78 LD

[Text] A conference of foreign ministers of nonalined countries is to open in Belgrade, the capital of Yugoslavia. Here is a comment by our observer Leonid Levchenko and this is what he writes:

The Belgrade meeting is convening at a time when the international situation makes it necessary to curb the arms race, further ease tension and insure free and independent development of the young states that are jeopardized by imperialism. What causes concern in the nonalined countries is the neocolonialist intrigues of the Western powers in Africa; situation in the Middle East is still potentially explosive; the Cyprus problem remains unsolved; acute problems are faced by the Latin American countries which are plundered by North American monopolies.

From the very start the nonalined movement has had an anti-imperialist, anticolonial content; it is on this basis that it has achieved a great deal. In their struggle against imperialism and reaction and for peace and social progress, the nonalined countries have always had the support of the Soviet Union and other members of the socialist community. The nonalined movement, noted the Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev, has become a major fact of international life, an important link in the worldwide front of the nations' struggle against imperialism, colonialism and aggression.

Certain Western circles have lately stepped up efforts to (?suppress) the nonalined movement and deprive it of its anti-imperialist content. [Words indistinct] countries of different social and political orientation, the United States and other Western powers seek to isolate the nonalined countries from their natural ally--the socialist community. There was a time when Washington described the nonalined movement as (?amoral). Today it is trying to dictate who should and who should not be considered a nonalined nation. Its classification suits Peking which, as the Indonesian paper (?MERDEKA) observed, it is prepared to [words indistinct] of the nonalined movement. Should their plan succeed, the paper pointed out, the Chinese leaders would begin to rely on this movement in their attacks on the Soviet Union. In this case they would have every support of the United States.

Many participants in the nonalined movement realize very well what aims are pursued by those who are trying to set them against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. As regards the Soviet Union, it feels that the nonalined movement represents a big force. The Soviet people see in it a natural ally in the efforts for national independence, social progress and peace.

UN ANTIAPARTHEID BODY REPORTS ON ISRAELI-S. AFRICA TIES

LD191520Y Moscow TASS in English 1125 GMT 19 Jul 78 LD

[Text] New York, July 19, TASS--Ties between Israel and South Africa are becoming ever closer and assuming an all-embracing character, contrary to the persistent and resolute protests of world community. This is the conclusion drawn by the authors of the report prepared on the initiative of the United Nations special Antiapartheid Committee.

The report notes that in the period from 1975 to 1978 the volume of official visits exchanged by political leaders of the two countries, military and scientific delegations, commercial and economic missions has increased sharply.

The militaristic Tel Aviv-Pretoria axis has taken shape. In violation of the U.N. Security Council's obligatory embargo on arms sales to the Republic of South Africa, Israel continues to supply the racialist regime with armaments secretly. Israeli officers help to train punitive detachments of the South African racialists in methods of anti-guerrilla warfare and in suppressing popular uprisings.

The racialists of the Republic of South Africa receive unhampered the latest military technology and equipment through Israel. Warships, equipped with modern missiles, have been built and are being built for the Republic of South Africa to West German licenses by Israeli yards. Their total value amounts to 500 million dollars. Early this year Israel sold to the Republic of South Africa a large consignment of "Uzi" submachineguns and delivered equipment for their manufacture in South Africa. All in all the volume of arms trade between the two regimes increased 11-fold during the past ten years.

World public opinion is particularly alarmed by the active cooperation of Zionists and racialists in the nuclear sphere. As noted in the report of the United Nations special committee, under the concluded secret agreements Israel is helping the Republic of South Africa to develop nuclear weapons by supplying it with nuclear technology in exchange for South African uranium. Israel is also helping the Republic of South Africa to develop its own means of nuclear arms delivery.

The build-up of the military arsenal of the Republic of South Africa and creation of its nuclear potential with the help of Israel, the report stresses, constitutes a threat to the security both of the African states and the countries of all the world.

VANCE INTERVIEW INCLUDES U.S.-SOVIET RELATIONS, MIDEAST

LD242035Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1940 GMT 24 Jul 78 LD

[Passages within brackets were not included in Moscow Domestic Service report on interview at 1900 GMT on 24 July]

[Text] Washington, 24 July--U.S. Secretary of State Vance, in a U.S. television interview, touched on problems of Soviet-U.S. relations, [the question of the Egyptian-Israeli separate talks and a number of other topics.]

Vance said that U.S.-Soviet relations are extremely complex and combine both areas of rivalry and areas in which there are common aims and where a search for common ground is being carried out. [In this connection, the secretary of state dwelled in particular on the problem of strategic arms limitation. To quote Vance, progress is being achieved at these talks. This progress, as he said, is slow but steady. Achieving progress at the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks is of primary importance since these talks touch on problems which concern world peace. We, the secretary of state added, will continue to apply our efforts in this area.]

To a request to give his opinion on the discriminatory measures taken by President Carter regarding the sale of equipment, in particular a computer for processing newspaper information on the TASS line, [Vance avoided a direct answer, stating that although he agrees with this decision, he nevertheless thinks that trade can have a useful function and can help the relaxation of tension.] Vance said that in his opinion economic and technological sanctions are of limited effectiveness, and the moments for their application can be chosen with the utmost care and forethought.

Vance was asked a number of questions concerning the attempts by the U.S. administration to interfere in Soviet internal affairs on the false pretext of "defense of human rights." In particular, he was asked: "Is there any danger that the Russians will see the United States' actions in supporting the so-called dissidents as an attempt to sow the seeds of discord in the USSR?" Vance answered generally that the United States will continue to express its opinion on human rights issues. However, he avoided answering specific questions concerning exposure of violations of human rights in the United States itself.

[Concerning the separate Israeli-Egyptian talks begun on the initiative of the United States, Vance declared: I cannot say that in the course of the discussion at Leeds Castle it was possible to even partly settle the disagreements. There are still sharp differences concerning the most difficult of all the problems, namely the withdrawal of forces from the West Bank. The question of future progress during the continuation of the negotiations which took place at Leeds Castle, I believe, remains open. In about 2 weeks I will be setting off for the Near East to meet the sides again, and I believe that after they have had a chance to think about the substance of the Leeds Castle negotiations, we will better be able to judge whether there has been any success in bringing their positions closer or whether these differences persist... We have always believed that the basic principle of the peace negotiations is Security Council Resolution No 242, and this speaks very precisely about the withdrawal from the occupied territories and applies to all fronts.

[In reply to a remark about the obvious discord which in the political statements of various officials speaking on behalf of the present administration, C. Vance declared: "In my opinion, it is very important that the American Government should speak with one voice. The President has also made it quite clear that two persons will speak on behalf of the United States. This means either the President or myself."

["But what is Brzezinski's role?" C. Vance was asked by one of the journalists.

["Brzezinski," replied the secretary of state, "together with all those who participate in high-level foreign policy discussions, will of course take part in the formulation of all decisions, make his recommendations to the President and so on. But the President and I will speak on behalf of the United States."]

CARTER COMPUTER BAN CALLED LEVER OF BLACKMAIL, PRESSURE

LD211055Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jul 78 p 5 LD

[S. Vishnevskiy article: "A Futile Attempt"]

[Text] As was reported by the UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL, President James Carter has put a ban on the sale of the electronic computer "Sperry-Univac" to the Soviet Union and restrictions on deliveries of drilling equipment to the USSR.

According to UPI, the White House has decided to put all American technological equipment, designed for export to the Soviet Union on the so-called "commodity control list." Every deal on the sale of such equipment would be personally approved by the U.S. President.

A serious change in the government's policy--this is how the New York TIMES comments on the step taken by the White House. Really a striking change, if we are to recall the numerous declarations of the U.S. Government in favor of a positive development of Soviet-American relations, including in trade. Just 3 weeks ago, President Carter called for such a friendly rapprochement from which both our countries can gain. Members of the administration repeatedly noted the desirability of lifting discriminatory restrictions on trade links with the USSR, imposed by Congress. Carter himself said in public he did not like the anti-Soviet Jackson-Vanik amendment.

Such governmental statements obviously took into account the broad movement in the United States for all-round development of mutually beneficial business links with the Soviet Union, that has been mounting in the recent years. According to BUSINESS WEEK, the publication of business circles, the discriminatory restrictions imposed by Congress have ricocheted on America itself. The White House now intends to strike such a blow against American national interests. And at what time? Just when all economic indices point to the deepening economic disorders in the United States. Last year the U.S. trade deficit reached a record figure of $26.7 billion. According to the New York DAILY NEWS, the business world is shuddering over the expected frightful new trade deficit this year of up to $30 billion.

What are the opponents of development of business ties counting on? What are they after? The White House's decision, writes the New York TIMES, is aimed at gaining a new lever that would make it possible for the United States to influence the Soviet Union's behavior on many problems. The newspaper adds that the decision was made on the insistence of "hardline" proponents--Zbigniew Brzezinski and James Schlesinger. This is obviously yet another manifestation of the course of deliberate worsening of relations with the USSR.

As we see, a "new lever" is by no means a novelty. This is an old rusty instrument of pressure and blackmail, which certain circles in Washington repeatedly try to employ each time to no avail. In the final account, such "cold war levers" are detrimental, above all, to the United States itself.

KORNILOV DENOUNCES U.S. RESTRICTIONS ON TRADE WITH USSR

LD241629Y Moscow TASS in English 1600 GMT 24 Jul 78 LD

["Unreasonable Policy"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, July 24, TASS--TASS political commentator Yuriy Kornilov writes: Certain circles in the USA cannot desist from their attempts to use trade and scientific and technical ties for putting pressure on the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Quite recently, the American bourgeois press widely publicized a statement made by S. Huntington, one of the closest aides to Zbigniew Brzezinski, assistant to the President for national security affairs. S. Huntington said that the White House should regard trade with the Soviet Union as a means of influencing Soviet policy. And now we have before us a decision by the U.S. President which shows that such "recommendations" do not remain on paper. With this decision, J. Carter banned the sale of a Sperry Univac computer to the USSR and imposed restrictions on deliveries of drilling equipment to the Soviet Union.

Some persons in Washington, trying to justify this strange, if not unreasonable, decision allege that the Sperry Univac computer, which TASS was going to buy, may be used not only for information processing but also for some "other," mysterious aims.

In fact, as is commonly known, the Sperry Univac computer was intended precisely for TASS, or to be more exact, TASS was planning to use it, first of all, for processing and circulating information on the Olympic games which are known to be held in Moscow in 1980. Then who is to suffer damage as a result of the American ban on the sale of the computer? First of all, the countries, the USA evidently including among them, which hope to receive quickly in 1980 an all-embracing news service concerning the Moscow Olympics. It goes without saying that TASS will find a way to cover properly the international games. But it remains a fact that no one but Washington, which in words advocates so zealously the broadest possible and free exchange of information, is in fact trying to prevent such exchanges.

Referring to the White House decision to ban the sale of a Sperry Univac to the Soviet Union one cannot but mention the purely business, legal side of the matter. As far back as September, 1977, the American firm Univac concluded with an appropriate Soviet foreign trade organization a properly formalized trade agreement on the delivery of the computer to TASS. Before the conclusion of this agreement Sperry Univac assured in a letter of acknowledgement that the company had several contacts with appropriate U.S. authorities and was "convinced that the licence for the above system will be granted." The letter also said that the system proposed "is of the type which is licenceable and which is already installed at Aeroflot". Inasmuch as TASS has already spent some (no small) funds on preparing to receive the new computer, Sperry Univac, for its part, undertook a number of commitments to other companies and firms. Now Washington demands that the contract already signed be cancelled. But who will bear the responsibility for the losses caused by such an arbitrary decision?

It should be hoped that this aspect of the matter must have been considered by those who recommended the U.S. president to ban the delivery of a computer to the Soviet Union. Otherwise, the question arises: Can the USA be regarded as a trading partner worthy of trust without which international trade is inconceivable?

Such is the factual side of the matter. As to Washington's attempts to put "pressure" on the Soviet Union by artificially curtailing American-Soviet trade, we can say only one thing: Such attempts contradicting the very spirit of detente are made in the USA not for the first time.

But they have never brought any dividends to those who made them. Moreover, every time the White House followed such kind of "recommendations" they eventually hit back at the United States which is no less interested than the Soviet Union in the development of commercial, economic and scientific and technical ties between the two countries and in a favourable development of American-Soviet relations in general.

'REALISTIC GROUNDS' EXIST FOR IMPROVING U.S.-SOVIET TIES

LD221212Y Budapest MTI in English 1035 GMT 22 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, July 21, (MTI)--From Miklos Pek, the Moscow correspondent of MTI: The Soviet-American relations are not as good at this moment as we should like them to be, neither are they as bad as the opponents of international detente would wish, declared Prof Valentin Zorin of the Moscow Institute of International Relations and noted American expert in a conversation with the correspondent of MTI.

We are witnessing a complicated period, he said, in the Soviet-American relations. The process of detente has perceptibly slowed down. There are objective as well as subjective reasons. Among the objective ones we find that discussions at present in Soviet-American contacts do not concern general questions or the preparations of documents containing general principles but complex and delicate issues, highly fragile problems have come to the fore, issues that are touching on national security matters both in the Soviet Union and in the United States. In these matters, no doubt, it is harder to record progress than it was earlier when declarations containing the general principles of contacts had been at issue.

The subjective factors have their roots in the attitude and policy of the American administration and in the changes that took place in recent times. These changes are bound up with the new Democratic government. However, it would be wrong to count the slow-down of the detente process from the Carter administration's accession to office because certain signs had been perceptible as early as the closing period of the Ford administration's tenure. The anti-detentists and the armament oriented military and industrial representatives increased their activities when they awoke to the truth that detente is not just a transitory boom process which is lasting for a while and will automatically stop one day. Obviously the comparative international inexperience of the new American administration has also something to do with the halt of detente. How else should we assess the campaign that is being conducted under the pretext of defense for human rights--an attack which, apart from its unfair character, its lies and mis-statements of the facts, bears evidence of a high degree of naivite and political inexperience. No reasonable minded Western politician can believe that this is the language to find a common platform with the Soviet Union. The fictions about an increase of military threat by the Soviet Union, about Soviet interference with the developments in Zaire, the propaganda campaign under the false pretext to defend human rights--all this of course does much harm to the Soviet-American relations.

Nevertheless, I'm firmly convinced that we are witnessing a political zigzag rather than a radical turn. What are my reasons? Detente is stemming [not] from the wishes of individual politicians but from the objective power relations. These power relations, as the preconditions of detente, have remained unchanged and no matter what hysterical propaganda campaign will ever succeed to affect them. [sentence as received] Furthermore, the Washington government must take into account that the overwhelming majority of American public opinion is backing the trend of detente and the improvement of relations with the Soviet Union. Carter's tumble on the popularity scale, as far as I can remember, is unprecedented in the last three decades of American policy. So far the President has carried into effect practically nothing of what he had promised during the election campaign. Inflation remained undiminished, unemployment increased, the rate of economic growth is invariably low.

Neither can the Democratic administration boast of much foreign policy success. Carter, if he will not content himself with getting entered as a single-cycle President into the annals of America, must put something tangible down on the table. This something could perhaps be the SALT-II agreement, the conclusion of which is apparently being delayed by America, primarily for reasons of internal policy. For a step forward, as I see things, there could be realistic chance after the Congress elections in November. However, the American administration must not lose sight of the time factor: Under the present rate of armament every lost month is apt to involve irreparable consequences because new and ever newer weapons are being produced and the types are getting more and more out of control. Taking all things together, I'm convinced that there is realistic ground for improving the relations with the existing American Government, Valentin Zorin told in conclusion.

ROSTOW PRC VISIT MAY HAVE INVOLVED ARMS SALE DISCUSSIONS

LD201105Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Jul 78 p 3 LD

[V. Nikolayev article: "Why They Are Silent"]

[Text] For many NATO states, particularly Britain and the United States, trips to Peking have become a matter of prestige. Many such trips have been widely publicized by the press in Western countries and China. There is a different attitude toward the latest visitor to China, Eugene Rostow, former under secretary of state, and presently chairman of the so-called "Committee on the Present Danger." It is relevant to note that this committee was formed in November 1976 on the initiative of such well-known "hawks" as J. Schlesinger and H. Jackson, although they themselves did not join it. The committee operates with the support of the military-industrial complex. Its aim is to exert pressure on the U.S. administration to follow a policy of promoting U.S. military strategic superiority over the USSR, stepping up the arms race, and wrecking the American-Soviet Strategic Arms Limitation Talks. The committee believes that one of its main tasks is to conduct propaganda in the United States about the "Soviet military threat."

Rostow's trip to China is being presented as a "private trip," and there is not the usual ballyhoo around it in either Washington or Peking. The significance which both sides attach to the visit is attested by the fact that Rostow was reportedly received by Teng Hsiao-ping, vice chairman of the CCP Central Committee and vice premier of the PRC State Council. Such attention is not always accorded to even official representatives visiting the PRC.

Why is there silence in the two capitals? In Peking diplomatic circles, it is believed that the leader of the notorious committee, which has close ties with the U.S. military-industrial complex, and the Peking leaders are discussing the possible sale of weapons and military hardware to China. In the same circles it is asserted that Washington intends to continue to "play the China card" without giving particular publicity to the game itself. The thought is voiced that, inasmuch as the committee enjoys the support of certain U.S. circles, Rostow could have been entrusted with the mission of acting as intermediary in the further establishment of relations between China and Israel. Publicizing this fact is not yet part of the plans of Peking, which is zealously playing the role of friend to the Arab peoples.

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE CALLS FOR END OF AID TO CHILE

LD250730Y Moscow TASS in English 0718 GMT 25 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Washington, July 25, TASS--An immediate end to United States financial and economic aid to the criminal Pinochet regime was demanded by a conference held in the American Congress yesterday and sponsored by Senator Edward Kennedy. Legislators, trade union leaders and also representatives of various public and religious organisations, addressing the conference, emphasized that the United States, which facilitated the overthrow of the democratic Allende government in Chile, bears the most direct responsibility for the bloody reprisals, unleashed by the Pinochet clique. They pointed to the duplicity of the official policy of the United States administration, which verbally denouncing wholesale violations of human rights in Chile, in fact continues developing and encouraging financial and economic cooperation with the fascist Junta.

U.S. WANTS TO MAINTAIN MICRONESIA'S COLONIAL STATUS

LD211138Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0925 GMT 21 July 28 LD

[Text] New York, 21 July--TASS correspondent Igor Makurin reports: Despite the demands of the international community for a speedy implementation of the declaration on granting independence to colonial countries and peoples, the Western countries, primarily the United States of America, are hindering the process of liberating peoples from colonial oppression. Confirmation of this is the publication of a report of the UN Decolonization Committee on the Pacific trust territories. The document expresses concern that the trust territory of Micronesia, which has been under U.S. rule since 1974, has not yet been able to implement its right to self-determination, due to the American Government's stubborn unwillingness to grant independence to the country.

The U.S. attitude in this matter is easy to explain: The country of 2,000 islands is of great strategic significance as an American outpost in the Pacific Ocean. In talks on the future of Micronesia, Washington is persistently trying to get Micronesia to agree to a "free union" with the United States, which would lead to the virtual maintenance of the islands' colonial status. Moreover, the Pentagon is formulating plans for a unilateral annexation of Micronesia after the trust term ends.

The United States is pursuing an openly militaristic policy toward the territory. According to U.S. press reports, naval bases for aircraft carriers and nuclear submarines are planned for Saipan. Existing military bases on the atolls of Eniwetok, Kwajalein, and others are being reconstructed. There are intentions of turning Palau Island into a military air base.

U.S. PRICE INCREASE ON IMPORTED STEEL AIMED AT JAPAN

LD211756Y Moscow TASS in English 1608 GMT 21 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Washington, July 21, TASS--On Thursday, the U.S. administration increased the minimum prices for steel products imported into the United States by 4.4 percent, effective October 1, bringing the cost of one ton to 329.42 dollars. The minimum prices for imported steel will be increased in the United States by 0.9 percent this year.

The protectionist measure, taken under the pressure of the powerful steel lobby, is bound to decrease the inflow of imported steel, above all from Japan. Already after the first rise in the minimum prices of imported steel in February this year, its imports started somewhat decreasing. According to preliminary data, imports went down as compared with the previous month, from 2 million tons to 1.5 million tons.

It is noteworthy that the new protectionist measure was taken after the Bonn conference of seven leading capitalist countries, the declaration of which pointed out, among other things, that the participating countries "turn down a protectionist course for world trade."

Washington's decision reaffirms the sceptical opinion of the majority of commentators, including in countries which participated in the conference, that the Bonn conference was unable to iron out the acute differences between them and that most of its decisions are purely declarative.

GALLUP POLL CONFIRMS U.S. PUBLIC SUPPORTS SALT

LD2411149Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jul 78 p 5 LD

[Text] Washington, 17 July TASS--The overwhelming majority of Americans favor the continuation and rapid completion of Soviet-American talks on the limitation of strategic offensive arms. Evidence of this is provided by a new Gallup public opinion poll for NEWSWEEK.

Six out of 10 Americans think that achieving agreement on arms limitation is of much greater significance than all other domestic or foreign policy considerations, and that the U.S. Government must be guided primarily by the desire for such an agreement.

65 percent of the people who were questioned voiced the conviction that the Geneva talks on strategic arms limitation between A.A. Gromyko, membe. of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, and U.S. Secretary of State C. Vance were part of a process which is "extremely important" for the future of all mankind.

It is noted here that the American public expressed satisfaction with President J. Carter's statement at a Bonn press conference, that in his opinion, the talks between A.A. Gromyko and C. Vance were "constructive and positive."

NEWSWEEK COMMENTS ON POLITICAL PRISONERS IN U.S.

LD2411120Y Moscow TASS in English 0925 GMT 24 Jul 78 LD

[Text] New York, July 24, TASS--Numerous facts of judicial and police persecution in the USA on political grounds are so obvious that all attempts of the U.S. administration to deny or conceal them are doomed to a failure. Following the recent admission by U.S. Permanent Representative to the United Nations Organisation Andrew Young that there are hundreds, perhaps thousands of political prisoners in the United States, a similar unwilling admission was made by NEWSWEEK magazine. It names among the persons convicted by the American Themis for political convictions and participation in the movement for civil rights, in particular, campaigners for the civil rights of black Americans--the Wilmington ten with priest Ben Chavis at their head. All of them were convicted by the racialist court in North Carolina in 1972 on a trumped-up charge of setting a grocery store on fire and were sentenced to a total of 282 years in prison.

In 1976, the magazine notes, witnesses in this trumped-up case renounced their evidence, by saying that it was previously given under pressure from the judges. But the supreme court of the state refused to clear the members of Wilmington ten of the charges, or revise their "case."

This has also been the destiny of the members of the Charlotte three, who were active participants in the struggle for the equality of the black American population and social justice.

All the three of them, the magazine writes, were sentenced to long prison terms in North Carolina in 1972 on a "charge" of setting a stable on fire, based on controversial "evidence" by two criminals. As defending lawyer of the three J. Ferguson said after the trial, their conviction was part of the campaign against North Carolina's black activists.

The NEWSWEEK also writes on the farce of trial of Imari Obadeli, an activist of the black American movement, who was arrested by the police and FBI agents in Mississippi in 1971 and was charged with murdering a policeman, although at the time of the murder he was in a different place. It was also on a false charge, the magazine notes, that young black American John Harrison against whom practically no evidence was produced, was sentenced to death.

CARTER BANS DRUGS IN WHITE HOUSE AFTER BOURNE SCANDAL

LD2511l2Y Moscow TASS in English 0922 GMT 25 Jul 78 LD

["U.S.: High-ranking Drug Addicts"--TASS Headline]

[Text] Washington July 25, TASS--Correspondent Yuriy Levchenko reports: President Carter banned White House officials from taking drugs. In an instruction addressed to White House senior officials, he ordered the members of his administration to observe the law on threat of dismissal.

The President's instruction has been a direct consequence of a sensational scandal here around the machinations of Peter Bourne, the President's special assistant for health affairs, who was exposed of abuse of office and supplying White House officials with heavy drugs. Under pressure of irrefutable evidence, Bourne was compelled to resign. Soon afterwards he told correspondents that a number of White House officials are regularly smoking marijuana and often taking heavier drugs.

The "case of Bourne" and also his exposure have been another serious blow on the prestige of the Democratic administration which took office after the "Watergate scandal" and solemnly pledged to put an end to abuses in the upper echelons of power in Washington. The President's step, commentators believe, has the purpose to avoid another exposure of illegal machinations by high-ranking U.S. statesmen and thus to prevent a further erosion of the Americans' confidence in the administration on the eve of the mid-term elections to Congress in the autumn.

VARIATION TO COURT DEMAND FOR RETRACTION FROM JOURNALISTS

The following variation to the item entitled "Moscow Court Demands Retraction From Piper, Whitney," published in the 19 July Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page B 1, was taken from PRAVDA of 19 July:

Page B 1, fourth paragraph third line reads...television and radio, and carefully studied the articles by American journalists H. Piper and C. Whitney, a copy of the video-recording containing Z. Gamsakhurdia's statement, and other proofs relevant to the case. Afterwards, witness Z. Gamsakhurdia was summoned into the courtroom. In his detailed...

SOVIET GROUPS MARK 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF SIXTH CCP CONGRESS

LD242148Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 24 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Today the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society staged a public meeting in Moscow marking the 50th anniversary of the Sixth CCP Congress.

Those addressing the meeting noted that this congress was a major event in the history of the communist and revolutionary movement in China. The congress, which was convened at the initiative of communist-internationalists with the active assistance of the Comintern, adopted important decisions regarding the party's strategy and tactics and criticized the adventurous views of Mao Tse-tung on agrarian and military matters.

The congress confirmed the inseparable connection between the Chinese revolution and the world revolutionary movement, and loyalty to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Present at the soiree held in the House of Friendship with Peoples of Foreign Countries were activists from the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, scientists and representatives of the Moscow public.

PRC ENDS OVERT HOSTILITY, TRIES SUBVERSION OF NONALINEMENT

OW240947Y Moscow in Mandarin to China 0900 GMT 23 Jul 78 OW

[Text] A conference of foreign ministers of the nonalined nations will begin in Belgrade on 25 July. Our station observer (Shedenin) comments:

This conference will discuss a number of important issues including the results of the recent UN special session on disarmament, the situation in southern Africa, the Mideast crisis and the consolidation of unity and cooperation among the nonalined nations.

The Soviet Union has unswervingly supported the anti-imperialist orientation of the nonalined movement. In his message to the chairman of the Fifth Nonalined Nations' Conference in Colombo, Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said: Support for people of various countries in their struggle for national and social emancipation, support for the developing countries in their struggle to consolidate independence and safeguard their national sovereignty and freedom against the encroachment of foreign expansionist forces, and all-out assistance to these people so that they can achieve economic and social progress are very important goals in Soviet foreign policy and the behests of great Lenin.

In addition to the developing countries, the socialist countries--Cuba and Vietnam--are also members of the nonalined movement. They have made important contributions to the anti-imperialist struggle. Speaking at the summit conference of the nonalined nations held in Sri Lanka's capital 2 years ago, Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong said: The neocolonialist countries will never voluntarily compromise with the nonalined nations' struggle for economic independence. But we derive our strength from the effective, powerful support of socialist, democratic and progressive forces throughout the world. Cuban leader Rodriguez, vice president of the revolutionary government, pointed out: The developing countries' cooperation with the socialist countries, particularly, the Soviet Union, is conducted on an equitable basis. The Chinese leadership has verbally pledged to support the nonalined movement, but has acted contrary to the interests of the nonalined nations on a number of key issues in international politics.

Let us look at the political declaration adopted by the 1976 nonalined summit conference in Colombo. The document states: The conference firmly believes that universal peace and security can be insured only through general disarmament, including nuclear disarmament, under effective international supervision. Furthermore, important measures to achieve this aim must include a total ban on all nuclear weapons tests. Do the Peking leaders support this goal? No. The recently concluded UN special session on disarmament again demonst ted their negative attitude. They have rejected measures for nuclear disarmament while opposing a total ban on nuclear weapons tests.

The nonalined nations have called for turning the Indian Ocean into a peace zone and for closing the foreign military bases there. But the Chinese leaders have endorsed the retention of imperialist military bases in that region. Does this represent Peking's "support" for the nonalined movement? The nonalined nations have also called for effective measures to facilitate an early convocation of a world disarmament conference. However, the Chinese leaders have chided the proposed conference as empty talk, saying that it will not solve any problems. The nonalined nations have appealed for using the monies now spent on the arms race for peaceful proposes. But the Chinese leaders have opposed reductions in the military expenditures of the UN Security Council's permanent members under the pretext that it is too difficult to estimate the expenditures. All these examples show that Peking's stand is far different from the policy of nonalinement.

The Peking leaders have recently renewed efforts to sabotage the nonalined movement. They are declaring that Cuba is not a nonalined country and allege that its activities contradict the long-cherished wishes of the peoples of nonalined nations. The Chinese leadership bases its hypothesis on the allegation that Cuba has stirred up disputes and conflicts and has instigated a military coup d'etat and armed aggression in Africa. Now the Peking leaders are even using the language of imperialism, neocolonialism and NATO's chieftains!

The "conflicts" and "disputes" about which Peking makes allegations are actually forms of support for national liberation movements. The Colombo nonalined summit conference congratulated the Angolan Government and people on their victory over the South African racist aggressors and their accomplices. The summit conference also highly appraised the actions undertaken by Cuba and other countries that have rendered support to the Angolan people. At present, scores of nonalined nations have praised Cuba's international stand toward revolutionary Ethiopia and those fighters against racism and apartheid in Africa, thus smashing Peking's conspiracy.

The people in nonalined nations still remember that, until the early 1960's, Peking was openly hostile to the nonalined movement. The Chinese leaders attacked the first and second nonalined conferences in 1961 and 1964 and their peaceful appeal for nonuse of force. Later, the open attacks gradually disappeared. However, time has proved that this is merely (?a measure of expediency). Taking into consideration the prestige of the nonalined movement, the Peking leaders have decided to stop their overt attacks and subvert the movement from within so that it will abandon its struggle against imperialism and adopt an antisocialist stand. In carrying out such sordid activities, the Chinese leaders have collaborated with the most heinous enemies of the nonalined movement--the imperialists and neocolonialists.

PRC, TAIWAN SHARE ANTICOMMUNIST, IMPERIALIST GOALS

LD2419l4Y Moscow TASS in English 1815 GMT 24 Jul 78 LD

["Policy of National Betrayal"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, July 24, TASS--TASS political commentator Mikhail Yakovlev writes:

The sound advice of the well-known proverb "don't blame your own faults on others" comes to mind upon reading an article recently circulated by the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY [NCNA], in which Peking accuses the so-called "president" of Taiwan Chiang Ching-kuo of "national betrayal." We are far from defending the "president," whose role in China's history, just as that of his father Chiang Kai-shek, is well known. The matter is quite different: every charge contained in the article seems to be copied from the present policy of the Peking leaders themselves.

Chiang is blamed for still speaking of "common interests" between Taipei and Washington. The same reproach can be addressed to the Maoists themselves.

Let us turn to facts. Numerous American visitors to Peking are constantly assured of "community of interests" and "feelings of friendship." During a recent visit to the PRC by U.S. Presidential Assistant Zbigniew Brzezinski, the Chinese foreign minister, Huang Hua, stated that the PRC and the USA "really have a lot of what is common or close" in the international sphere. And these are not empty words--they are confirmed by practical deeds. Whether you take the recent events in the Horn of Africa, in the Shaba Province of Zaire, or support for Pinochet's fascist junta--in these and many other questions Peking and Washington are acting in unison.

The authors of the article accuse the Taipei authorities of "selling out the national interests," calling Taiwan a "frontier outpost" protecting the western coasts of the USA, the loss of which may cost the United States the entire Pacific area. But precisely the same role is now attributed by the Peking leaders to all China. There are plenty of examples. The deputy chairman of the Communist Party of China Central Committee, Vice Premier of the PRC State Council Teng Hsiao-ping, told the American UPI agency--without batting an eye--that he agrees with the description of China as an "Eastern NATO." So in what way, really, do the views of Chiang Ching-kuo and Teng Hsiao-ping differ?

Indeed, the Peking leaders have turned away 180 degrees from their former attitude to America's Asian and Pacific strategy, to the Japan-American alliance, on which that strategy rests. China began openly advocating the preservation of an American presence in Asia and in the Pacific area, a buildup of the Japanese Self-Defence Forces, as the selfsame Teng Hsiao-ping told the leader of Japan's New Liberal Club, Ichei Kono. At present, the Carter administration is toughening up its Asian strategy, preserving and even enhancing the emphasis on consolidating the military cooperation of United States, Japan and South Korea. This was preceded by an agreement of the U.S. and China's positions during Zbigniew Brzezinski's Chinese visit last May.

According to the Chinese agency's article, Chiang Ching-kuo "uses American imperialism for splitting the fatherland." Now, is not the Peking leadership doing the same? For nearly three decades now Peking is trumpeting about the "unconditional" liberation of Taiwan. In fact it does not care a rap about the exploitation of the Taiwan population by internal reaction, and American and Japanese monopolies.

Last December, Teng Hsiao-ping told U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance: "The Taiwan problem is a little problem. China and the United States have a more important, common problem." Recently Huang Hua confirmed this still more explicitly, stressing that the "PRC has no intention of insisting that the United States decide the Taiwan question at the present time." Thus, Peking treats Taiwan as small change in its political bargaining with American imperialism.

The Peking leaders are doing nothing to eliminate foreign colonies on Chinese soil--Hong Kong and Macao. At a meeting with a "group of communist journalists" from Hong Kong, Hua Kuo-feng made a statement which boils down to the recognition that the preservation of British power there quite suits China. This is understandable, for, according to the foreign press, China derives at least one third of its foreign currency through Hong Kong. As to Macao, this Portuguese colony quite suits Peking not only as a source of foreign currency. The colony is well known for its gambling dens and spy centres.

Taipei is reproached also for following the slogan: "keep friends with the enemies of your enemies." Here, both Taipei and Peking have "forgotten" who is the true friend of the Chinese people, and who is its enemy. Did not American imperialism and Japanese militarism--to the revival of which Peking is shutting its eyes today--make repeated aggression against China for half a century? There was a time when Peking realized and even stressed this.

Peking assesses the policy of the Taiwan rulers as "national betrayal, anticommunism and hostility to the people." This evaluation can be completely attributed to the policy of the Peking leadership. As we see, both Taipei and Peking stand on one and the same positions. They practically compete against one another for the "privilege" to be considered the more reliable and the more profitable ally of American imperialism.

TASS CITES CSSR PRESS ON FRATERNAL TALKS IN CRIMEA

LD221730Y Moscow TASS in English 1455 GMT 22 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Prague, July 22, TASS--The friendly meeting between general secretary of the CPSU CC, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and general secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia CC, President Gustav Husak of Czechoslovakia in the Crimea is in the focus of attention of the Czechoslovak press. All newspapers have frontpaged the report on the meeting of the leaders of the fraternal parties and countries, stressing that it was held in an atmosphere of unanimity, friendship and cordiality.

The newspaper RUDE PRAVO, the publication of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia CC, notes that paramount attention at the meeting was devoted to questions pertaining to Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation, its deepening and concrete dovetailing of the Soviet-Czechoslovak program for specialization and cooperation of production up to 1990 with the long-term target programs of CEMA.

The PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN [ZIVOP STRANY] (PARTY LIFE), a weekly of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia CC writes:

We are proud of marching shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet Union in the front ranks of the struggle for mankind's socialist future, that we have an ally, on which we can rely under any circumstances. The historical experience of our party has already convincingly shown it more than once.

Fresh in our memory are the days of the visit of the USSR party and government delegation to our country. We had a lucky opportunity to welcome ardently among us, Comrade Brezhnev, a great friend of our people, a man who took direct and active part in Czechoslovakia's liberation from fascist enslavement.

We met with joy the sincere ardent words said by Comrade Brezhnev about our Communist Party and our socialist homeland, and are proud of the high assessment, which he gave to the efforts of our people building a developed socialist society. This imposes the obligation on us to work further selflessly for even more active participation of our party and country in the implementation of the tasks of the socialist community as a whole.

The meetings of the leaders of the brother parties and countries in the Crimea have already become a good tradition, the Bratislava newspaper PRACA writes. Such meetings always give a fresh impetus to a deepening of bilateral cooperation, a strengthening of the unity of socialist countries on the basis of coordinated policy of the whole socialist community. The Crimean meetings contribute to the attainment by all the brother countries of fresh successes both in the home and foreign policy.

The meeting of the leaders of our fraternal parties and countries, the newspaper stresses, will contribute towards further successes of not only Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union, but also of the whole socialist community. It will serve the interests of international cooperation and peace all over the world.

BOOK MEASURES GROWTH OF CSSR ECONOMY SINCE 1969

LD242256Y Moscow TASS in English 1940 GMT 24 Jul 78 LD

["Successes of Socialist Construction"--TASS headline]

[Text] Prague, July 24, TASS--TASS correspondent Aleksandr Kondrashov writes:

The Prague publishing house Svoboda has issued a book titled "In the Name of Happiness and Welfare of the People" and dealing with the development of the Czechoslovak economy, and the country's political and cultural life after the April 1969 plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. The facts and figures contained in the book indicate that Socialist Czechoslovakia has made good headway after the Marxist-Leninist forces in the CPCZ, with Gustav Husak at the head, reestablished the party's leadi.. role in society, strengthened the positions of socialism in the country and led the people to new successes in building a developed socialist society in close alliance with the USSR and other fraternal socialist countries.

The period since April, 1969, the preface says, is the most successful one in the history of socialist construction in Czechoslovakia. We have every ground to take pride in the results we have achieved today.

Czechoslovakia's national income increased 62.9 percent over the last nine years to reach 410,000 million crowns last year. Its industrial output made a gain of 76.4 percent during the same period.

At present, Czechoslovakia produces 15.1 million tons of steel, 5 million tons more than it did in the late sixties. The output of its machine-building industry doubled during this period while the output of the chemical industry increased 2.3-fold.

The manufacture of consumer goods has been growing fast, too. In 1969-77, it increased by 68 percent. During this period, 675,000 new flats were built in the republic, 201,000 more than in the previous nine years.

These impressive results, are due, to a considerable extent, to the labour enthusiasm of the people and their full support of the policy and the state. At present 83 percent of the working people are taking part in the socialist emulation movement, which has become a powerful material force in society.

The all-round economic development has made it possible to raise considerably the material and cultural standards of the people and to enhance social welfare services.

Budget allocations for all kind of pensions have almost doubled, while outlays for health services increased from 8,600 million to 17,000 million crowns.

These successes of Czechoslovakia, the book says, have been scored as a result of the selfless work of the entire people who are building confidently a developed society, a result of the principled Marxist-Leninist policy of the Communist Party, a policy in the name of happiness and welfare of the people.

EEC LACKS RESPECT FOR SPIRIT OF LOME CONVENTION

LD250738Y Moscow TASS English 0625 GMT 25 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Brussels, July 24, TASS--Negotiations opened here today at the ministerial level between the European Economic Community and the Organisation of the African Countries, the Caribbean Sea and Pacific Ocean Basins (ACP)--parties to the Lome Convention, with a view to conclude a new agreement that would regulate the relations between the two sides, starting from March 1, 1980.

The developing countries accuse the EEC of non-respect for the spirit of the convention, of imposing the policy of diktat and demand a fundamental revision of that agreement. At the negotiations the Common Market is trying to impose upon the ACP countries new unfavourable conditions. The "Nine" should like to get their agreement to "firm guarantees for foreign capital investments" and the right of taking away dividends uncontrolledly.

TASS NOTES POSSIBLE CABINET CRISIS IN PORTUGAL

LD241002Y Moscow TASS in English 0933 GMT 24 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Lisbon, July 24, TASS--The Social Democratic Centre of Portugal, whose representatives formed together with the socialists the present coalition cabinet of the country, decided to recall their ministers from their posts. A statement to this effect was issued here by the National Council of the Social Democratic Centre. It says that they will return to the cabinet, if the Socialist Party agrees to meet some of their demands, in particular, the demand for a cabinet reshuffle.

This move may result in a new cabinet crisis in Portugal.

SPANISH CONSTITUTIONAL 'POLITICAL REPLY' TO PROVOCATEURS

LD241824Y Moscow TASS in English 1640 GMT 24 Jul 78 LD

["Situation Getting Red-Hot Again"--TASS headline]

[Text] Madrid, July 24, TASS--The political situation in Spain has again grew red-hot after the assassination late last week of chief of one of the departments of the Defence Ministry Brigadier-General J. Sanchez Ramos, and his adjutant.

Those involved in the assassination have not been so far discovered, despite broad searching operations involving several thousand policemen. The opinion is however being expressed here that the assassination is the doing of those who kidnapped Chairman of the State Council Oriol Y Urguijo, in December 1976 and also Chairman of the Supreme Military Justice Council Lieutenant-General Villaescusa Guillas, in January last year. In all three cases those who organised terrorist acts were seeking, while complicating the situation, to make the government give up the restoration of democratic liberties. It is indicative that all these provocations were committed at a time when the country was on the threshold of important political events: the national referendum, or, as now, before adoption of the draft new constitution.

In this connection all newspapers single out the statement made by President of the Council of Ministers Adolfo Suarez, to the effect that no designs of the ultra right-wing forces are able to stop the progressive movement and the government is doing its utmost to successfully complete the current process of democratisation.

The assassination of General Sanchez Ramos has given rise to indignation of the Spanish public. In their statements, leading political parties, including the Communist Party and the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party and also democratic trade unions--Workers' Party Commissions and the General Union of Labour--express a resolute protest against yet another provocative action.

The democratic public of Spain points out that the terrorist act was committed when it became obvious that the Congress of Deputies would approve the draft constitution. The new terrorist action, said member of the Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Spain Marcelino Camacho, is directed against the constitution and has the aim to evoke chaos and disorder in the country, to draw the armed forces into the political sphere.

As was noted by the press, the adoption of the draft new constitution by the lower chamber of Spanish parliament is a kind of political reply to the ultras' provocations. Though the constitution is of a limited, bourgeois-democratic character it however records such provisions, which were included under the pressure of the progressive forces, as permission of activities of political parties and trade unions, the right of national regions to autonomy, etc.

SOVIET-ITALIAN BROADCASTING COOPERATION TALKS HELD

LD191419Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Jul 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[Text] A routine working meeting between the leaders of USSR and Italian radio and television organizations took place in Moscow 11-14 July. Proceeding from the principles of expanding and deepening Soviet-Italian relations, the sides expressed themselves in favor of the further development of ties between the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting and Italian television and radio.

Agreement was reached on exchanging television evenings and on producing a joint seven-part color television film devoted to the great Italian composer Giuseppe Verdi.

The Italian side displayed interest in participating in live relays of Soviet opera and ballet productions.

The two delegations noted that the implementation of these projects would be an important contribution to all-European cooperation and cultural exchange in the spirit of the Helsinki act.

ISRAELI MIDEAST PLANS AIDED BY EGYPTIAN CAPITULATIONISM

LD241525Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Jul 78 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Article by IZVESTIYA political commentator V. Kudryavtsev: "The Near East: The Dangerous Game Continues"]

[Text] A paradoxical situation has evolved in the Near East. Egyptian President A. as-Sadat is making one concession after another in an attempt to achieve at least the semblance of an agreement with Israel. But this goal is getting farther and farther away from him, turning into a kind of Near East bluebird. This comparison can also be applied to the very latest step--the conference of Egyptian, Israeli and U.S. foreign ministers in medieval Leeds Castle in the county of Kent (England). The initiators of the conference believed that the meeting could reopen the interrupted Egyptian-Israeli Near East "settlement" negotiations. Presumably, the substance of the conference will not be altered by the fact that U.S. Secretary of State C. Vance is appearing not as a mediator but, in effect, as a participant in the talks. As is known, the sum is not affected by the rearrangement of the parts.

The Lebanese paper AS-SAFIR writes that "the talks near London are the most scandalous in the history of postwar diplomacy since the participants began the talks with the knowledge that they would end in failure."

Why then did the Egyptian leadership agree to such scandalous steps? It seems that capitulationism has reached the point of no return. There is only the path of further concessions, particularly since the law of the jungle governs the "world" toward which the Egyptian president is careening. In this "world," the strong oppress the weak as much as possible.

Since the outset of the Near East crisis, the imperialists, together with their Israeli agents, have sought the weak link in the chain of Arab resistance. Now they have found it and the link has turned out to be overly susceptible to total capitulation.

In fact, Cairo has now abandoned the very last element of what, under capitulatory conditions, could be regarded as the protection of general Arab interests. One of the Egyptian conditions, which ostensibly coincided with general Arab interests, was the demand for the return of all lands occupied by Israel in 1967. In effect, Egypt has now renounced this demand. It renounced it because Israel, sensing the Cairo leaders' compliance, stated that the West Bank of the River Jordan is "age-old" Israeli land--Judea and Samaria. Therefore, it is not occupied land but Israeli territory that had been "given back." Moreover, Israel tried to justify this brazen allegation on the basis of international law by stating that the 1967 Security Council Resolution No 242 does not apply to the West Bank. Nor did Israel want to hold talks on the return of the Gaza Strip. Remember that the West Bank and the Gaza Strip were to have been the first lands on which the Arab people of Palestine would implement their legitimate right to create an independent sovereign state.

Even the present Egyptian leadership lacked the capitulationist steam to directly accept these Israeli conditions. Therefore, a transitional step was found, the implications of which are clear. Israel retains its dominion over the West Bank for 5 years and keeps its military settlements and garrisons. The Arab population gets scant autonomy and during the 5-year period a referendum is to be held to determine the future of this region. Israel intends to use this period to consolidate its dominion over the West Bank of the Jordan and, primarily, to split the Palestinian resistance movement into two parts: into Palestinians living on occupied land and Palestinian refugees living outside the occupied territories.

These Israeli conditions are not only aimed at securing the seized Arab territories but also seek to deal a blow to the Arab people of Palestine and their struggle for the right to independent existence. What is the response of Cairo's leaders, who are still pretending that their policy is in the interests of the Arab world as a whole? They have submitted a plan for the return of the Gaza Strip to Egypt and the West Bank to Jordan during the same 5-year period which Israel is demanding in order to effectively secure these occupied lands.

All these are further capitulationist steps only slightly camouflaged by arguments about As-Sadat's "pan-Arab mission." In order to help the Egyptian president deceive the country's public, Israel promised Egypt that it would return the entire Sinai Peninsula, but only on condition that... Israel keeps the military settlements and certain strong points, particularly, at Sharm Ash-Shaykh on the Red Sea. Neither Israel nor Egypt says a word about the return of the Golan Heights or about the future of the eastern part of Jerusalem.

It is becoming clear that Cairo's current policy regarding the Palestinian resistance movement is outright treachery or, to put it even more bluntly, tantamount to stabbing the heroic, courageous Arab people of Palestine in the back. By robbing this movement of its territorial foundation and using lands belonging to the Palestinians as a bargaining chip, Cairo has gone even further in political terms: it has abandoned support for the principle of the indispensable participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization [PLO] in all processes of the settlement of the Near East crisis. When you consider that the Palestinian problem is the hub of the Near East crisis, then the extent of the capitulation and the betrayal of general Arab interests becomes even clearer.

While making one concession after another to Israel at the expense of general Arab interests, Cairo at the same time makes pledges to imperialists regarding its proimperialist role in African and Red Sea affairs. This is indicated by Egypt's participation in military interference in Zairian internal affairs, its assistance to Somalia's aggression against revolutionary Ethiopia and its pressure on the progressive People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, which helps the imperialists and Saudi Arabia to implement their plans to transform the Red Sea into an "Arab," or, in fact, a "U.S. lake." This is being done to establish control over the Red Sea with the Bab el Mandab strait and the Suez Canal. So Egypt, with the blessing of its leaders, is gradually becoming an instrument in the hands of the imperialists and Arab reaction.

If you examine the current situation in the Near East you automatically ask yourself the question: Why doesn't Egypt place a net under the falling Egyptian apple? In order to mask its capitulationism, Cairo is trying to convince the Egyptian public that the implementation of the As-Sadat "peace initiative" is allegedly being hindered by Israeli Prime Minister Begin who is noted for his intractability and assertiveness. In Israel, it says, there are opposition circles whose views are expressed by Peres. There are more "complaisant" figures like Defense Minister Weizman who would make an agreement with Egypt. As-Sadat's meeting with these officials, whose purpose was merely to distract attention from the main issue since they had no effect at all on the insolent position of Israel and its U.S. patrons, stems from these factors. As is known, the U.S. leaders almost systematically state their full support for Israel and only a blind man would believe that this is mere courtesy.

By occupying an obstinately aggressive position, Israel is hoping to force Egypt into making the most extreme concessions. As we have already said, Tel Aviv is counting on As-Sadat's inability to abandon his capitulationist course. It is no accident that inside Egypt increasing pressure is being applied not only on leftists but also on even slightly progressive forces that operate exclusively from a platform of national interests.

Apart from directly pressuring Egypt, the imperialists, Arab reaction and the Zionists are conducting evasive maneuvers which prevent Egypt from clinging to even the smallest obstacle on the path to the total acceptance of all the aggressor's conditions. This is indicated by the continuing events in Lebanon. With obvious reluctance, Israel withdrew its forces from south Lebanon, but it left as surrogates bands of Lebanese right-wing Christian organizations on which it increasingly relies in its Lebanese policy. The occasional hostilities in Beirut and the general situation in Lebanon indicate that there is no hint of stability in the country and that the Israeli aggressors do not want stability at all. Clearly, an attempt is being made to implement long-standing plans to partition Lebanon into at least two states (although they are even talking about three!), one of which, in the south, would be rightwing Christian, or rather, pro-Israeli.

These plans are not based on temporary considerations of expediency; they are long-term plans. To put it bluntly, they envisage the creation of a "greater Israeli state" from the Nile to the Euphrates, a plan that is a dream of the Israeli Zionists. As the Egyptian experiment shows, Tel Aviv intends to implement these plans not only by military means. The imperialists' and Zionists' arsenal of actions includes capitulationism by certain Arab circles.

The Near East crisis continues and the coals of the hotbed of war are smoldering and threatening to ignite. The fact that there are no conspicuous events in the Near East does not mean a lull, still less a hint of stabilization. A covert game is in progress, reinforced from time to time by more alarming actions such as the ones taking place in Lebanon, and all of this is directed toward the establishment of U.S. imperialist domination of the oil-rich and strategically important Near East. Everything indicates that these plans are based on an underestimation of the Arab national liberation movement which in the end will thwart the imperialists' and Zionists' plots. However, events cannot be left to themselves. The world public must be vigilant in resisting the aims of imperialist plans in this region, remembering that in the Near East hotbed, the danger of war affects the vital interests of many countries, and not just Near East countries. Therefore, support for the "front of steadfastness and rejection" must be an integral element in the struggle for peace and security throughout the world. The struggle of the Arab people of Palestine, as the leading force of the Arab national liberation movement, must be supported by the broadest circles of the world public.

A rational analysis of current events in the Near East once again confirms that the smouldering hotbed of war danger in the Near East cannot be extinguished and the situation cannot be normalized without the complete withdrawal of Israeli Armed Forces from all occupied Arab territories and without the implementation of the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to create their own sovereign national state. This is the view of the Soviet Union and the position of all progressive forces.

New Egyptian-Israeli Meeting

LD241812Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1230 GMT 24 Jul 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary: "Preparing for a Fresh Meeting]

[Text] According to official reports from Israel and Egypt, a new meeting will take place on 3 August between Moshe Dayan, Israeli foreign minister, and 'Azer Weizman, Israeli defense minister, and the Egyptian foreign and war ministers. The meeting will take place in the occupied part of Sinai near a U.S. early warning station. Assistant U.S. Secretary of State Atherton has arrived in the Middle East to prepare for the meeting. U.S. Secretary of State Vance will directly participate and serve as chairman of the meeting.

The report about the new meeting between Tel Aviv and Cairo completely contradicts recent developments between Egypt and Israel: Verbal battles provoked by Begin's statement that Mount Sinai and Al-'Arish, territories occupied by Israel in the Sinai Desert, would not be returned to Cairo. But in his conversation with a U.S. television company, the Israeli prime minister frankly noted that Egypt's concessions were not sufficient, and that Egypt did not deserve the return of even part of occupied Sinai. (?As a result), Cairo was dismayed and Muhammad Ibrahim Kamil, Egyptian foreign minister, bitterly complained that it seemed that Israel did not intend to change its stand. AL-AHRAM--and let the fools hear and believe it--declared that Israel's stubborness has evoked the condemnation of world opinion. But what has really happened?

Nothing has changed in Israel's attitude, which relies on firm U.S. aid and support. But world opinion, to which AL-AHRAM appeals, has certainly known for quite a long time that Tel Aviv practices a flagrantly expansionist policy toward the Arab countries. Does it need more proof than the many resolutions condemning Israel, including those of the United Nations?

But if they persist in talking about public opinion, what perplexes them and evokes their astonishment is something else, namely, Egypt's unprincipled, capitulatory stand. Each time Cairo has made a new concession to Tel Aviv, it has promised the public that it will work for peace and soften the aggressor's obstinance and obtain the aggressor's repentance. As a result, everything will be for the better! Yet none of this has occurred. The aggressor is still an aggressor; his demands have become inexorable each time Egypt has slackened its position.

The Israeli Government is now so impudent that it cites its decision to keep part of the Sinai Peninsula. These are the consequences of a capitulatory policy. After all this, it will come as no surprise if the two Egyptian ministers were asked in the course of the fresh Egyptian-Israeli-U.S. meeting in occupied Sinai to make more and more concessions.

ARAB CONGRESS SECRETARIAT CONDEMNS AS-SADAT, CITES CHARGES

LD212237Y Moscow TASS in English 2144 GMT 21 Jul 78 LD

["Criminal Course Denounced"--TASS headline]

[Text] Paris, July 21, TASS--LE MATIN DE PARIS has printed a letter, circulated by a Permanent Secretariat of the All-Arab People's Congress. The document stresses that by decision of the All-Arab People's Congress of December last year, the hearing in the case of Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat will open in Baghdad on August 1. The Permanent Secretariat of the All-Arab People's Congress, authorised by 180 political parties, public and trade union organizations of the Arab countries, which participated in the work of the congress, to hold a public trial of Egyptian President as-Sadat, and levelled a number of serious charges against him.

The trial in the case of As-Sadat, the letter stresses, is the manifestation of the will of the Arab popular masses unwilling to support the policy of national capitulation, renunciation of the gains of the Egyptian revolution of July 23, 1952, rupture with the progressive course of the late President an-Nasir.

Carrying out the line towards a separate peace with Israel, As-Sadat violated the basic law of his country which prohibits in wartime conditions relations with the Zionist enemy. By the trip to occupied Jerusalem, which has become the culmination point of the Egyptian president's treason, stresses the letter of the Permanent Secretariat of the All-Arab People's Congress, As-Sadat breached the oath of fidelity to the Constitution of Egypt, which he gave as president and in which he swore to protect the national independence of the motherland, its unity and security.

In home policy, As-Sadat has flouted the National Action Charter, approved by the Egyptian people in May, 1962. He has opened the doors wide to foreign dealers, he has been led by Western oil companies and Arab reactionaries and thereby he imperilled Egypt's independence. In the interests of big land-owners, thousands [of] petty farmers were evicted from their lands. Having taken repressive laws, directed against the progressive patriotic forces, As-Sadat has launched an onslaught on writers, journalists, workers in culture, who expressed disagreement with his traitorous line.

Having abused his power, As-Sadat used the Egyptian Army to support reactionary regimes in Africa. Acting on the instruction of imperialism, he broke the ties that linked Egypt with real friends of the Arabs--the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community.

Carrying out the policy of capitulation to Zionism and suppressing genuine patriots inside Egypt, the head of the regime of the Arab Republic of Egypt ignores the unshakable will of the Arab people to liberation.

As-Sadat has transgressed the law and should be condemned as a criminal and a traitor, the document of the Permanent Secretariat of the All-Arab People's Congress concludes.

SYRIAN LEADER CALLS FOR ARAB UNITY IN WASHINGTON POST ARTICLE

LD241151Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jul 78 p 5 LD

[Text] Washington, 17 July TASS--In an interview with the Washington POST, Syrian President H. al-Asad stated that as a result of Egyptian President as-Sadat's so-called peace initiative, "Jerusalem remained under the rule of Israel, but the Arabs are disunited." The Arabs must unite, he said, since only an Arab world with a material base approximately equal to Israel's can hold peace talks with Israel. "It is not at all obligatory for us to start a war," the Syrian president added, "but Israel will only respond to force and will never respond to such gestures as As-Sadat's trip to Jerusalem." Al-Asad called U.S. plans for a Near East settlement "a good-for-nothing resolution."

Concerning the situation in Lebanon, the Syrian president stated: We have received reports that Israeli agents are operating secretly among the Phalangists, trying to hinder our efforts to insure security in Lebanon.

He said that in spite of the vain attempts of Israeli propaganda, Syrian troops will not withdraw from the central and northern regions of Lebanon until the Lebanese Government asks them to.

NATO PRESENCE IN MEDITERRANEAN TO INTERFERE IN AFFAIRS

LD211842Y Moscow TASS in English 1740 GMT 21 Jul 78 LD

["Who Threatens the Mediterranean"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, July 21, TASS--TASS commentator Ivan Ablamov writes:

The special commission of the assembly of the West European alliance decided to make its own contribution to the noisy propaganda campaign about the mythical "Soviet threat" now waged in the West. It maintains that it has discovered a "Soviet threat" in the Mediterranean area. The commission's report, which has become public, spares no colours to picture a scaring spectable of a "possible military conflict" with the involvement of "superior" land forces of the socialist countries against the states of the area, and also a great number of Soviet warships in the Mediterranean, etc. The commission ascribes "aggressive designs" to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

It is well-known, however, that the socialist countries have no intention to attack anyone, nor to threaten anybody. As to Soviet naval ships, these have, indeed, sailed in the past and sail today in the Mediterranean, but there has never been anything menacing in that. In an interview for the West German weekly VORWAERTS Leonid Brezhnev said: "Let me recall a simple fact: The Soviet Union has more than 40,000 kilometres of sea frontiers. With NATO countries having powerful offensive means on the seas, we are duty bound to think about appropriate defences in this sphere. We have built our oceanic fleet capable of fulfilling the tasks of such defence. The capacity of this fleet is not superior to the fleet of the Western countries and from the view point of its structure it is of an obviously defensive character."

It is clear that artifically fanning up their hullabaloo about a "Soviet threat," Western military circles are trying to distract away from themselves the Mediterranean peoples' legitimate anxiety in connection with the real--not invented--aggressive actions of the imperialist brass hats in that area.

As is known, it is there, thousands of kilometres away from its own shores, and in the immediate proximity to the boundaries of the USSR and other socialist countries, that the United States keeps one of its most powerful naval units--the Sixth Fleet, strong naval and land airforces and missile forces. The United States has scores of military bases on the Mediterranean. One must add to this large military contingents of other NATO countries in that part of the world.

Yet NATO does not simply "keep" these forces in the region. The military presence of the bloc, and first of all of the United States, is being used for interfering in the affairs of the region's countries. Suffice it to recall the intervention by the American Marines in Lebanon, and United States' support for Israel's extremist actions in the Middle East.

No wonder the hullabaloo about the "Soviet threat" in the Mediterranean is being intensified right now. As is known, the recent Washington session of the NATO Council decided to build up military preparations of the aggressive bloc in the area of the Mediterranean as well. For distracting attention from these plans, all kinds of fabrications are used.

But it is precisely these military preparations that are causing the serious public anxiety in Mediterranean countries, who perfectly well know where the real threat to the Mediterranean area comes from. The peoples of the area are never more insistently posing the question of turning the Mediterranean into a sea of peace and cooperation.

As is known, measures towards military relaxation and political detente in the Mediterranean basin are envisaged by a special section of the Helsinki conference' final act. Such measures were and are proposed by the Soviet Union. It was nobody else but the USSR that proposed to carry out a withdrawal of warships carrying nuclear weapons from the Mediterranean Sea. Such is the Soviet Union's concrete contribution to the cause of peace and security of the Mediterranean area. Facts are a stubborn thing. They will not be distorted by any kinds of fabrications about a "Soviet threat."

NATO WORKS AGAINST UN TO PREVENT JUST CYPRUS SETTLEMENT

LD220652Y Moscow TASS in English 0604 GMT 22 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 22, TASS--"It is for four years now that there has been no peace in Cyprus. In spite of the efforts of its government supported by democratic forces of the world, the problem of territorial integrity and peaceful future of the island state has not been resolved up to now. The appropriate UN resolutuions have not been implemented, writes PRAVDA's commentator Nikolay Miroshnik.

The cause is clear. The NATO political and military circles need not an independent Cyprus, but another base on the bloc's southern flank. They are doing their utmost to prevent the holding of an international conference on Cyprus under the UN aegis, as this forum could contribute towards a just settlement of the problem. They are trying to present the Cyprus issue as some ethnic conflict.

The democratic forces of Cyprus are now giving a rebuff to these attempts."

"Now that in the Soviet Union and many other countries a week of international solidarity with the struggle of the Cypriots is being held, the commentator notes, particularly relevant is the call of the World Peace Council for stepping up efforts in order to foil the conspiracy against Cyprus. The World Peace Council adopted the other day a special resolution expressing full solidarity with the people of Cyprus in its struggle for strict observance of independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of its republic."

LIBERATION LEADERS AT SOLIDARITY MEETING IN LUSAKA

LD240932Y Moscow TASS in English 0810 GMT 24 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Lusaka, July 24, TASS--A meeting of solidarity with the struggle of the peoples in the south of Africa for freedom and independence has been held in Zambia's capital. It was attended by leaders of the liberation movements of the Republic of South Africa, Namibia, and Zimbabwe, representatives of the Zambian public. Acting President of the African National Congress of South Africa O. Tambo in his speech stressed the need of strengthening unity of all progressive forces in the struggle against the apartheid regime.

The participants in the meeting expressed profound gratitude to the Soviet Union, other countries of the socialist community, all progressive forces for the support they are giving to the fighting peoples in the south of the continent.

CUBA NOT VIOLATING STATUS OF NONALINED, ZAMBIAN SAYS

LD242004Y Moscow TASS in English 1733 GMT 24 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Lusaka, July 24, TASS--The support rendered by Cuba to the peoples of Africa does not threaten the nonalignment movement. This was stated by Ruben Kamaga, member of the Central Committee of the United National Independence Party [UNIP], in an interview to a correspondent of the Zambian information service. In the opinion of the Zambian Government, he said, Cuba does not violate the status of the non-alignment movement.

Just as any other country, which has the right to have friendly relations with Eastern or Western states, Cuba maintains bilateral cooperation with the Soviet Union. And this in no way means that she has become an "aligned" state. Cuba is present in Africa at the request of other states and, therefore, Zambia has no business to raise the question of her stay in the continent, Ruben Kamaga said. Zambia, Ruben Kamaga stressed, will take part in the conference of non-aligned states, which is to be held in Cuba in order to hear the opinion of other nations before taking a decision on this question.

Remarks on West's 'Hypocrisy'

LD241218Y Moscow TASS in English 1109 GMT 24 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Lusaka, July 24, TASS--Ruben Kamaga, member of the Central Committee of the United National Independence Party of Zambia, has strongly criticised the hypocritical propaganda "in defence of human rights" unleashed by Western countries. Posing as champions of human rights, he said, the United States, Britain and other Western countries are actually doing nothing to give assistance to the just struggle of the oppressed peoples of South Africa. Collaborating with the racist regimes, they bear responsibility for the mass tortures and repressions millions of Africans are subjected to in Zimbabwe, Namibia and the Republic of South Africa, he stressed.

DETENTE CANNOT MEAN 'PRESERVING UNJUST USAGES' IN AFRICA

LD110841Y Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 27, 1 Jul 78 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Africa's Friends and Enemies"]

[Text] The pygmies living in the Ituri forests (Zaire) employ the following military ruse: Having penetrated an enemy camp under cover of darkness, their spies throw leaves from the (Ikuy) tree, which has narcotic properties, into the campfire. When the guard falls asleep after inhaling the smoke, pygmy detachments burst into the camp and easily deal with the enemy.

The pygmies of anti-Sovietism operate in the same way. They seek to stupefy the consciousness of African peoples with shameless lies and slander, to blunt their vigilance and to weaken resistance to imperialism's onslaught. In unison with Peking chauvinists, transatlantic "hawks" are now trying to suggest to African--and not only African-- public opinion that the threat to stability, peace and order on the continent proceeds from the Soviet Union and Cuba. But imperialism is launching a massive counteroffensive against freedom-loving Africa under cover of anti-Soviet and anti-Cuban fables.

But the poison of anti-Sovietism and anticommunism does not affect everyone inside and outside Africa. The political maturity of African patriots lies in the fact that it is not so easy to mislead them by shouting about a "Soviet-Cuban threat" or a "communist invasion" of the continent. The anti-Soviet and anti-Cuban pandemonium is not making the desired impression on sober-minded Africans and broad circles of the African public. And it is easy to understand why. People in Africa know well that the policy of the countries of socialism is free from any element of self-interest, haughty slighting of the interests of small peoples or desire to dictate to them--features so characteristic of the West's position in African affairs. But the policy of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries is not characterized by indifference toward the destinies of the African peoples. For, as V.I. Lenin said, "socialists cannot attain their great goal without struggling against all oppression of nations." And Africans continue to be submitted to ruthless oppression and humiliation. Under these conditions, leaving Africa without the support of friends would mean virtually surrendering it to be torn to pieces by imperialism.

The Soviet Union, which has always sided and now sides with the forces of national liberation, social progress and democracy, cannot agree to this. It is making every effort to promote the just cause of the peoples' liberation from the racist, colonial yoke and the cause of defending the sovereignty and territorial integrity of states against external encroachments. It seeks no advantages for itself here; it does not pursue concessions, seek political domination, solicit for military bases or interfere in the internal affairs of African countries. All this was emphasized with fresh force in the Soviet Government statement of 23 June.

In slandering the Soviet Union, the imperialists are not only threatening the freedom and dignity of Africa, they are also taking aim at detente. It is alleged that Soviet aid to the victims of imperialist aggression runs counter to the policy of easing international tension, but surely it is obvious that detente will only win if the last hotbeds of racism and colonialism in the world are liquidated. Surely it is clear that with Africa's deliverance from the heavy burden of the colonial legacy, including in the political sphere, one of the most dangerous hotbeds of international tension would be eliminated. A truly strange interpretation is put on the meaning of detente by those who consider it a safeguard for corrupt regimes, for new colonialism, for racist dictatorships. The indivisibility of detente, for which people in the West show such touching concern, consists not in preserving unjust usages remaining from the times of colonialism but in insuring conditions for the truly independent and peaceful development of the African peoples. The thoughts of the African peoples and of their friends throughout the world are directed toward precisely this. And whatever "military ruses" the imperialists resort to, they will not break the historic alliance of world socialism and the national liberation movement--an alliance whose strength lies in the objective commonality of their interests on the fundamental problems of the present.

OAU PARTICIPANTS EMPHASIZED AFRICAN LIBERATION STRUGGLE

LD241646Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 24 Jul 78 LD

[Text] The assembly of heads of states and governments of the OAU member countries has come to an end in Khartoum. It proceeded with emphasis on stepping up the struggle for final liberation of the continent from the fetters of colonialism and against the onslaught of imperialist and neocolonialist forces. Our commentator Vsevolod Shishkovskiy reports: [begin recording]

The OAU assembly--a most representative one as far as recent years are concerned--passed off in an atmosphere characterized by the recognition that Africa is going through a complicated stage in its history. On the one hand, the liberation movement continues to grow, and forces struggling for liquidation of all remnants of colonialism and racism, for uprooting apartheid, and against neocolonialism are becoming stronger; on the other hand, imperialism has recently stepped up its interference in African affairs sharply, attempting to split the ranks of independent countries and to preserve and strengthen its positions in various regions of the continent, if possible.

That is why fidelity to African unity and solidarity with national liberation movements in Namibia, Zimbabwe and the Republic of South Africa, reaffirmed by the Khartoum assembly participants, are of such importance.

At the same time, the heads of states resolutely condemned the growing imperialist interference in the internal affairs of the continent. In a special resolution, they subjected one of the manifestations of such interference--the use of mercenaries to destabilize progressive regimes and to undermine the revolutionary process--to sharp criticism.

They also rejected the so-called inter-African force being set up by the NATO countries, as a weapon of neocolonialism. The assembly resolutely condemned the West's support for the racist regimes of southern Africa which is threatening the independence and freedom of African peoples. The participants in the Khartoum summit meeting received the news about the attempts to drag through the U.S. Congress the decision on the official lifting of a sanctions against the illegal Rhodesian regime as a cnallenge to independent Africa. Concerning this matter, the resolution adopted by the OAU expresses the demand for a stricter observance of sanctions and for this purpose a special body will be set up within the OAU.

Assembly participants condemned Tel Aviv's aggressive course and voiced support for the right of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination and statehood. A decision was also adopted to increase aid to the frontline states, after taking into account their important contribution to the struggle against racist regimes.

Many participants highly appraised the policy of socialist countries in Africa. For instance, the presidents of Madagascar, Benin, Angola and Mozambique, stressed that the socialist countries have furthered the liberation of the continent from colonialism to a huge extent by their support. They have repeatedly proved that they are sincere friends of the African peoples. [end recording]

IZVESTIYA TEXT OF USSR GREETINGS TO OAU ASSEMBLY

LD241139Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Jul 78 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[Text] To participants in the 15th session of the assembly of heads of state and government of OAU member countries, Khartoum:

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers greets the 15th session of the OAU assembly--independent Africa's high and authoritative political forum.

The work of the OAU is known and valued in the Soviet Union. Expressing independent Africa's general interests and aspirations, this organization has made and is making a large contribution to the cause of the complete liberation of the continent's peoples from colonialism and racism and does much to promote the strengthening of the independence of African states and the enhancement of their role in international cooperation and the consolidation of general peace and security. Of great and permanent importance are OAU statute provisions, which reflect the urge of Africa's liberated states to strengthen in practice the principles of sovereignty, equality, noninterference in internal affairs, nonalinement and solidarity with the struggle of oppressed peoples.

The present pan-African forum is being held at a crucial point for Africa's future. Certain international circles, which clearly find the national and social progress of the African peoples not to their liking, are pursuing a policy of fueling tension in Africa and around it, stirring up fratricidal conflicts between Africans in their own mercenary interests and trying to assume the right to rule the destinies of the African peoples. The actions of these circles can only be regarded as obvious attempts to retard Africa's progress by any means, to dislodge African countries from their positions of nonalinement, to undermine the solidarity of African countries and to disunite them in the fact of the pressure being exerted by the forces of imperialism, racism and reaction.

We express confidence that, as on many previous occasions, the leaders of independent Africa will find solutions to the problems facing them which meet the vital interests of the continent's peoples. The urge to defend and strengthen the OAU is welcomed in the Soviet Union. We are convinced of the final triumph of the high principles of genuine African solidarity and of the cause of Africa's freedom, independence and social progress. True to the behests of the great Lenin, the Soviet Union has always supported and will continue to support these just aspirations of the peoples of Africa.

We express sincere wishes for the success of the 15th session of the OAU assembly.

[Signed] USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, USSR Council of Ministers

ETHIOPIAN-TANZANIAN COMMUNIQUE NOTES IMPERIALISM'S DESIGNS

LD241102Y Moscow TASS in English 1031 GMT 24 Jul 78 LD

["The Need To Stop Designs of Imperialism"--TASS headline]

[Text] Addis Ababa, July 24, TASS--socialist Ethiopia and the United Republic of Tanzania have expressed grave concern over imperialism's designs in Africa aimed at fanning up strife between countries of the continent, undermining their independent course. In a communique, published here on the occasion of the official visit to Ethiopia of Tanzania's President Julius Nyerere, the sides resolutely denounced imperialist powers' interference into internal affairs of African states, the imperialist powers' attempts to prevent the fighting peoples of the continent from becoming finally free from colonialism, racism and other forms of oppression.

The two heads of state expressed gratitude to the countries of the socialist community for their disinterested aid to African states.

The leaders of Ethiopia and Tanzania noted with satisfaction that the Khartoum assembly of heads of state and government of the OAU member-countries reaffirmed the need of strict respect for the principles of territorial integrity of the African countries, inviolability of their state frontiers.

They turned down the idea of forming the so-called "inter-African force," advanced by some Western Powers who intend with its aid to destabilize progressive African states, to weaken the national-liberation struggle and, in the final account, to perpetuate neocolonialism in Africa. In this connection, Ethiopia and Tanzania urged all democratic and progressive forces of the continent to enhance vigilance, to strengthen unity and solidarity.

PMAC STRUGGLES TO SOLVE ERITREAN PROBLEMS PEACEFULLY

LD241718Y Moscow in Amharic to Ethiopia 1630 GMT 23 Jul 78 LD/EA

[Remarks by Maj Girma Neway, head of the Ethiopian revolutionary Information Center--recorded]

[Text] The Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC] has made every effort to find a simple and peaceful solution to the problem in Ethiopia's northern region of Eritrea.

Ever since its formation, the PMAC has given priority to the Eritrean problem, and it has struggled to find a lasting solution to it. It is clear that wherever and whenever in history there has been a revolution in society, revolutionary and counter-revolutionary forces have made their appearance--and this applies particularly in the case of Ethiopia. I say that one impressive manifestation in this respect, which has affected the Ethiopian revolution, is the fact that whereas before the revolution what was happening in Eritrea gave the appearance of being progressive, its reactionary side was r..ealed only after the upsurge of the Ethiopian revolution. The PMAC and all Ethiopia's progressive forces in general, but the workers, farmers and those of others classes in particular, have tried to make it possible for the broad masses, particularly those in the Eritrea administrative region, to make use of the revolution [word indistinct]. However, it was found that the secessionist reactionaries and narrow nationalists in the Eritrea administrative region were unwilling to accept this peace call. It should be recalled that while the situation in Eritrea was as such, the reactionary invading Somali forces were implementing their plot in eastern and southern Ethiopia to reverse the Ethiopian revolution and strangle its broad masses by deploying and infiltrating themselves 700 kilometers into Ethiopian territory.

In the struggle being waged by the broad masses of Ethiopia, there has been a scientific advance. There now exists the capacity to [word indistinct] hit the archenemy. Having driven the invading force out of southeastern Ethiopia, the broad masses of Ethiopia must now turn northward.

A number of reactionary forces and quarters, which do not understand the situation properly, are spreading reports that the PMAC or the Ethiopian revolution is trying to solve the Eritrean problem exclusively by the use of military force. But this is not so. To confirm that it is not so we need to look no further than the efforts being made by the PMAC. This is the case in truth and these efforts ought to be examined sincerely. Moreover, this month, I think it was from 16-20 June--I can't remember the exact date--a seminar was held in Addis Ababa to examine the problems of Eritrea. This shows that the ongoing class struggle in Ethiopia can solve the country's existing problems, including that of nationality, within the context of this struggle there is no other solution. [passage indistinct] This means there is a military as well as a political situation. The situation in Eritrea must be viewed in this light. In truth, if the reactionary forces suggest that the PMAC thinks a solution to the problem of the northern region of Eritrea is exclusively military, then they are very wrong indeed.

PONOMAREV RECEIVES CONGOLESE LABOR PARTY DELEGATION

ID241918Y Moscow TASS in English 1858 GMT 24 Jul 78 ID

[Text] Moscow, July 24, TASS--Today alternate Politbureau member and Secretary of the CPSU CC Boris Ponomarev met here with a delegation of the Congolese Party of Labour led by member of its Central Committee D. Itoua.

The head of the Congolese delegation conveyed a message from the president of the People's Republic of Congo, Joachim Yhombi-Opango, to the general secretary of the CPSU CC, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev.

Views were exchanged on questions pertaining to the further development of cooperation between the CPSU and the CPL.

When discussing the situation in Africa, they stressed the special importance of strengthening the cohesion of the African Continent's progressive countries and their alliance with the socialist community for resolutely rebuffing the imperialist powers' fresh attempts to impose neocolonialist orders, to weaken the struggle of African peoples for national and social progress, for eliminating racism and apartheid, to undermine the anti-imperialist unity of Africa.

The talk passed in a friendly atmosphere.

'DAY OF NATIONALIZATION' IN MOZAMBIQUE NOTED

LD241950Y Moscow TASS in English 1543 GMT 24 Jul 78 LD

["The Basis of a New Society"--TASS headline]

[Text] Maputo, July 24, TASS--The People's Republic of Mozambique today marked the national day--the Day of Nationalisation.

Three years ago, President of Mozambique Samora Machel issued a degree on elimination of private practice in (?the areas of) jurisdiction and public health. Since that time the republic has been firmly following the road of broad nationalisation. The state took control of the land and the wealth of its bowels. A number of big factories and plants, among them the leading enterprises of the Mozambique industry--the Petromoc refinery, the coal extracting Company Carbonifera Mozambique, the steel mill Sifel, etc. This year the state has taken control of five big private banks. Their assets were handed over to the national Bank of Mozambique. The current nationalisation is essential for creating a strong economic basis for the republic's transition to building a society of socialist oreintation, the newspaper NOTICIAS stresses on the occasion of the nationalisation day.

BREZHNEV, GHANA'S AKUFFO EXCHANGE TELEGRAMS

LD241658Y Moscow TASS in English 1650 GMT 24 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 24, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, sent a telegram to Lieutenant General Fred W.K. Akuffo, congratulating him on his appointment to the post of the head of state and chairman of the Supreme Military Council of the Ghana Republic.

In his reply telegram Fred W.K. Akuffo expressed cordial gratitude for the congratulations. The telegrams express the hope that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Ghana Republic would go on expanding and growing stronger to the benefit of the peoples of both states.

WEST TRIES TO KEEP NAMIBIA IN ITS SPHERE OF INTEREST

LD241440Y Moscow TASS in English 1359 GMT 24 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Maputo, July 24, TASS--(TASS correspondent Maksim Knyazkov)--The imperialist circles of the West are stepping up their behind-the-stage manoeuvres in support of local reactionary puppet forces in order to continue to keep Namibia in the sphere of their alliance.

According to the South African "TO THE POINT" journal, West German ultras, in the first place the CDU/CSU right-wing bloc, decided to place main stake on the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA). The puppet political grouping founded by the occupiers includes representatives of the tribal top crust and the local administration as well as the big German community in Namibia. The West German right-wingers have in particular recently organized the purchase by FRG millionnaire Loewenstein [of] two of Namibia's new major newspapers Windhoek ADVERTISER and ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG, which placed these newspapers under full control of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance.

A Namibian organization associating Nazi criminals, who fled to that country from just punishment, is acting as a mediator in the relations between CDU/CSU and DTA. It is through it, that 100 thousand dollars were turned over to the Tunhalle Alliance for propaganda aims. The same sops are made to their placemen by Western and South African monopolies operating in Namibia.

This subversive campaign is directed in the first place at discrediting the South-West Africa Peoples Organization (SWAPO) heading the struggle of the people for genuine independence. On their part, South African occupiers have launched large scale police operations against SWAPO. They are carrying out arrests of its leaders and activists and making short work of them with the aid of their agents.

COMBAT BRINGS CLOSER END OF RHODESIAN REGIME

LD241529Y Moscow TASS in English 1429 GMT 24 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Maputo July 24 TASS--The liberation forces of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front are confidently bringing closer by their successful combat operations the day of fall of the Rhodesian regime.

In spite of the support for the punitive army of Smith, which has a numerical strength of 70 thousand, by the regular troops of the South African Republic and gangs of foreign mercenaries, the Salisbury regime is suffering defeat after defeat. Already now the country's rural areas are practically in the hands of the patriots. Access to them for the punitive authorities is possible only under cover of personnel armoured carriers. Most of the plantations and farms of white settlers have been abandoned. In Kashel valley for example, only 15 out of 105 farms are still functioning. They look more like besieged fortresses. The houses of farmers are as a rule encircled with concrete walls, with machine guns installed in windows barricaded with sand bags.

Almost all the railways and highways linking big towns in that country are blocked. Fighting men of the Patriotic Front put out of the action the other day the Salisbury-Umtali railway for a long time again.

The guerrillas are confidently winning the war in Rhodesia, the South African newspaper POST notes gloomily. It is obvious that the "transition government" has failed to achieve a ceasefire. The actual master of the situation in the country is the Patriotic Front, the newspaper notes.

SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE KILL 'NEW VICTIM' AFTER TORTURE

LD231424Y Moscow TASS in English 1343 GMT 23 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Lusaka, July 23 TASS--The South African racists have committed and [as received] a new crime. Police agents who arrested in Port Elizabeth a young African, Lingule Tabalaz, on a framed-up charge, tortured him and threw him down from a six-floor window of the interrogation room.

The funeral of this new victim of police terror, attended by over ten thousand Africans, resolved into a wrathful protest against the draconic laws which give police full freedom of action for suppressing the opponents of the inhuman regime of apartheid.

Two more young Africans--Paulos Nkane in Natal Province and Jankie Mataboko in Orange province--died recently in jail under similar circumstances.

The murder of political prisoners has become a common thing in the racist reich; about 340 people have died in this way over the last three years. Among them is Steve Biko, one of the leaders of the youth movement in South Africa. The court investigation of the circumstances of his death in September last year ended up with complete acquittal of the murderers in police uniform.

BRIEFS

RICE CONSIGNMENT TO GUINEA--Conakry, July 25, TASS--Here, a solemn ceremony took place of handing over a first batch of rice, a gift by the Soviet Government to the Republic of Guinea in connection with the drought. On behalf of President Ahmed Sekou Toure and the Government of Guinea, Saikou Barry, minister of foreign trade, in his speech expressed warm gratitude to Leonid Brezhnev, the USSR Government and the Soviet people for the assistance rendered. The minister pointed out that this gift is yet another confirmation of the friendly ties which exist for already many years between the USSR and the Republic of Guinea. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 0939 GMT 25 Jul 78 LD]

PRAVDA WARNS JAPAN AGAINST PRC TREATY ON PEKING'S TERMS

LD241405Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jul 78 p 5 LD

[Igor Latyshev commentary: "Dangerous Precipitancy"]

[Text] Tokyo--The Japanese-Chinese talks on the conclusion of a so-called "peace and friendship treaty" are being resumed in Peking. It is no secret that the basic aim of the Chinese leadership at these talks is to draw Japan into an anti-Soviet political alliance. It is precisely for this reason that Chinese diplomats are insisting on the inclusion in the treaty of a notorious article concerning the "joint opposition of the two countries to the hegemonism" of a third power, by which Peking unequivocally means the Soviet Union.

This Chinese pressure on Japan is directly linked with the present bellicose course of the Maoists, who are making military preparations and whipping up tension. In other words, they want to draw Japan into the dangerous playing with fire that is already seriously complicating international relations.

In an attempt to allay the alarm of the peace-loving public, Japanese Government representatives are publicly asserting that the aforementioned article concerning opposition to hegemonism does not contradict Japanese-Soviet neighborliness and that the signing of a Japanese-Chinese treaty containing an anti-Soviet article like this will not substantially affect the future development of Soviet-Japanese relations. But for what kind of simpletons are these soothing statements intended! After all, the crux of the matter is that the signing of a Japanese-Chinese treaty on Peking's terms cannot fail to complicate Japanese-Soviet relations and cannot fail to harm the neighborly relations of our two countries.

Under the conditions of Peking's present policy, the forced conclusion of this treaty by Japan links it with the foreign policy of the Peking leadership, which is hostile to the cause of peace. The Tokyo adherents of such an unfriendly policy toward the Soviet Union would do well to clearly realize that such actions cannot go by undetected and that if the treaty is approved the Soviet Union will have to draw the necessary conclusions and amend its policy vis-a-vis Japan.

But does a deterioration of Japanese-Soviet relations coincide with the interests of the Japanese people? Of course not. The national interests of the Japanese, as of the Soviet people, require not confrontation but peaceful and neighborly bilateral cooperation.

Those Japanese statesmen who are trying to sacrifice these interests for the sake of some short-term considerations or under pressure from outside, be it from Peking or Washington, are acting precipitately, to say the least. Vitally important questions are involved here--the preservation of past achievements in Japanese-Soviet relations through the protracted efforts of both countries, the maintenance of peace in the Far East, and the destiny of the peoples of this region.

TASS NOTES JAPANESE NAVAL EXERCISES, MILITARY BUILDUP

LD241521Y Moscow TASS in English 1444 GMT 24 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, July 24, TASS--The naval forces of Japan yesterday carried out exercises in the area of the Oshima Island, the Pacific Ocean. The exercises involved seven combat ships, including destroyers, submarines, and also naval aviation. The naval exercises were held within a broad programme of building up the Japanese military potential.

SOVIET-KOREAN SOCIETY CONGRATULATED BY DPRK COUNTERPART

SK2013O4Y Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 19 Jul 78 SK

[Congratulatory message from Comrade Y. Ki-yong, chairman of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society to the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society Central Committee on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society--announcer-read]

[Text] The formation of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society has been an expression of the lofty aspiration of the Soviet people to strengthen and develop the relations of friendship and cooperation with the Korean people.

For the past 20 years, the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society has pushed ahead with the work to extensively introduce to the fraternal Soviet people the successes won by the DPRK working people in their socialist construction and the just struggle of the Korean people for their fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification.

We sincerely rejoice over the successes won by your society in strengthening and developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries.

At the same time, the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society will make every possible effort to further strengthen and develop the fraternal relations between our two countries and peoples.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA HAILS WORK OF SUPREME SOVIET SESSION

LD241323Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Jul 78 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Soviet Democracy in Action"]

[Excerpt] Concern for working people and for raising their level of activity and strengthening the people's power permeates the law "On Elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet," the adoption of which is a very important contribution to the cause of further developing the democratic principles of the formation and activity of our highest legislative organ of state power. Through this law, Soviet people see clearly how reliably citizens' rights and freedoms are guaranteed in the USSR, and how their opportunities for real participation in elections are growing steadily broader and stronger. Deep satisfaction was aroused among working people in cities and villages and Army and Navy servicemen by the procedure established for nominating and discussing candidates for the posts of people's deputies. This procedure is aimed at insuring that truly leading representatives of the Soviet people are elected to the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The Soviet people are a peace-loving people to the highest degree. They are making a decisive contribution to the struggle for lasting, just peace and international security and to the relaxation of tension. They unanimously support and consistently implement the foreign policy course elaborated by the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses. Our country has exerted and continues to exert a great influence on the democratization of international legal norms.

The Soviet Union's open, honorable, peace-loving foreign policy was again reflected in the work of the ninth session of the USSR Supreme Soviet and in the law adopted at the session "On the Procedure for the Conclusion, Implementation and Denunciation of the USSR's International Treaties." The law enshrines the new nature of mutual relations between the fraternal socialist countries. This most important political and legal document is a convincing confirmation of the fact that the Soviet state decisively advocates the neighborly fulfillment of commitments arising from generally accepted principles and norms of international law and exemplifies such fulfillment of commitments. The USSR Supreme Soviet session was one more tangible blow struck against the instigators and organizers of the slander campaign about an increasing "Soviet military threat." It was indicated from the session's platform that the real threat to peace is created by NATO and the United States. The long-term program for building up armaments adopted by the NATO Council in Washington and other equally dangerous steps by this bloc have led to a certain exacerbation of the international situation.

The Soviet Union is following with the greatest vigilance the actions of aggressive, imperialist forces and taking the necessary measures to strengthen its defense capability. It was noted at the USSR Supreme Soviet session that all-round concern for our heroic armed forces standing on guard over peace and socialism remains one of the Soviet Government's primary tasks. Soviet servicemen respond to this concern with irreproachable service, selfless combat effort and persistent study. They dovoutly fulfill their constitutional duty to reliably defend the socialist fatherland and be in constant combat readiness, guaranteeing a speedy rebuff to any aggressor. This constitutional provision expresses the will of the Soviet people.

The interests and aspirations of Soviet people are fully answered by the legislative acts of the ninth USSR Supreme Soviet session. Their unanimous approval by urban and rural working people and Army and Navy servicemen is one more convincing proof of the indestructible unity of the party and people. Under the wise leadership of the party our society is confidently travelling the path of further developing democracy, the path toward communism.

CSA PUBLISHES ECONOMIC DATA FOR FIRST HALF OF 1978

LD240931Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Jul 78 Morning Edition pp 1, 3 LD

[Apparent text of USSR Statistical Administration report: "The Confident March of the Soviet Economy: On the Results of the State Plan for the USSR's Social and Economic Development in the First 6 Months of 1978"]

[Text] IN RESPONSE TO THE APPEAL OF THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE, THE USSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS, THE AUCCTU AND THE ALL-UNION KOMSOMOL CENTRAL COMMITTEE, THE SOVIET UNION'S WORKING PEOPLE HAVE WIDELY DEVELOPED SOCIALIST COMPETITION TO FULFILL AND OVERFULFILL THE 1978 PLAN AND TO RAISE PRODUCTION EFFICIENCY AND WORK QUALITY. THEY HAVE ACHIEVED NEW SUCCESSES IN THE COUNTRY'S ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE FIRST 6 MONTHS OF THE CURRENT YEAR. THE 6-MONTH PLAN TARGETS HAVE BEEN OVERFULFILLED IN TERMS OF MOST INDICATORS.

THE FIRST HALF OF THE 10TH 5-YEAR PLAN HAS BEEN COMPLETED. THE COUNTRY'S ECONOMIC POTENTIAL HAS INCREASED APPRECIABLY AND THE SOCIOECONOMIC TASKS SET BY THE 25TH CPSU CONGRESS ARE BEING CONSISTENTLY RESOLVED.

The indicators characterizing the fulfillment of the 6-month plan in sectors of the national economy are cited below.

1. Industry

THE 6-MONTH PLAN FOR OUTPUT SALES, LABOR PRODUCTIVITY GROWTH AND THE PRODUCTION OF THE MAJORITY OF MOST IMPORTANT TYPES OF GOODS HAS BEEN OVERFULFILLED.

PRODUCTION VOLUME INCREASED BY 5.2 PERCENT BY COMPARISON WITH THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD LAST YEAR, AS OPPOSED TO THE 4.5 PERCENT ENVISAGED BY THE ANNUAL PLAN. Output in individual sectors of industry totaled:

	Production in First 6 Months of 1978 as Percentage of First 6 Months of 1977
Power industry	105
Fuel industry	103
Ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy	102
Chemical and petrochemical industry	106
Machine building and metalworking	109
Timber, woodworking and pulp paper industry	104
Construction materials industry	103
Light industry	104
Food industry	103
Production of cultural and everyday goods and household appliances	108

LABOR PRODUCTIVITY increased 3.8 percent; over 75 percent of the production increase was obtained through raising labor productivity. The profit plan and the plan for reducing the prime cost of industrial output were fulfilled.

The fulfillment of the output sales plan and the rates of production and labor productivity growth for the ministries and union republics are as follows:

Unionwide and Union Republic Ministries and Departments	Percentage Fulfillment of 6-Month Output Sales Plan	First 6 Months of 1978 as Percentage of First 6 Months of 1977	
		Production Volume	Labor Productivity
Power and Electrification	101	105	104
Oil Industry	100.9	104	103
Oil Refining and Petrochemical Industry	100.9	105	104
Gas Industry	104	108	106
Coal Industry	100.1	100.3	98
Ferrous Metallurgy	100.7	103	102
Nonferrous Metallurgy	100.6	101	100.1
Chemical Industry	101	106	104
Power Machine Building	102	105	104
Heavy and Transport Machine Building	100.8	106	106
Electrical Engineering Industry	102	105	104
Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building	101	106	105
Machine Tool Building and Tool-Making Industry	101	110	107
Instrument Making, Means of Automation and Control Systems	101	110	109
Motor Venicle Industry	103	110	107
Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building	100.9	106	106
Machine Building for Livestock Raising and Fodder Production	101	109	106
Construction, Road and Municipal Machine Building	102	104	103
Food Industries and Household Appliances	101	106	105
Timber and Woodworking Industry	101	104	104
Pulp and Paper Industry	101	104	103
Construction Materials Industry	100.9	103	102
Light Industry	100.8	104	104
Food Industry	102	101	101
Meat and Dairy Industry	101	105	103
Fish Industry	101	99.9	99
Procurements	104	105	104
Medical Industry	101	109	108
Main Administration of the Microbiological Industry	104	109	106

Union Republics (Including Industry of Union Subordination)	Percentage Fulfillment of 6-Month Output Sales Plan	First 6 Months of 1978 as Percentage of First 6 Months of 1977	
		Production Volume	Labor Productivity
RSFSR	101.1	104.9	104.0
Ukrainian SSR	101.3	104.3	102.6
Belorussian SSR	102.2	108.0	105.4
Uzbek SSR	102.9	105.6	103.3
Kazakh SSR	101.8	104.4	102.8

Georgian SSR	102.0	107.2	105.3
Azerbaijan SSR	101.7	108.0	105.0
Lithuanian SSR	102.3	106.5	104.7
Moldavian SSR	101.7	103.3	101.1
Latvian SSR	101.4	103.9	103.4
Kirgiz SSR	101.8	104.6	100.8
Tadzhik SSR	101.9	104.6	100.8
Armenian SSR	102.3	108.2	103.9
Turkmen SSR	102.8	104.8	102.2
Estonian SSR	101.5	102.6	102.4

Production of the most important types of output totaled:

	Produced in First 6 Months of 1978	First 6 Months of 1978 as Percentage of First 6 Months of 1977
Electric power--billion kilowatt-hours	600	105
Oil (including gas condensate)--million tons	279	104
Gas--billion cubic meters	183	108
Coal--million tons	362	100.1
Steel--million tons	75.5	103
Rolled ferrous metal products (finished)--million tons	52.6	103
Steel pipes--million tons	8.7	103
Mineral fertilizers (standard units)--million tons	50.3	104
Chemical plant-protection agents (standard units)--thousand tons	254	102
Sulfuric acid--million tons	11.1	109
Synthetic resins and plastics--million tons	1.8	107
Chemical fibers and yarn--thousand tons	561	105
Motor vehicle tires--millions	29.5	103
Turbines--million kilowatts	7.8	90
Turbine generators--million kilowatts	9.2	97
A.C. Electric motors--million kilowatts	24.9	104
Metal-cutting machine tools--thousands	119	100.8
Including with digital program control	3.6	115
Forging and pressing machines--thousands	27.8	103
Instruments, means of automation and spare parts (excluding instruments for medicine, physiology and biology)--billion rubles	2.2	113
Computer equipment and spare parts--billion rubles	1.6	120
Blast-furnace, steel-smelting and rolling equipment--million rubles	141	105

Coal Stoking combines--units	596	107
Oil apparatus (excluding air-cooled apparatus)--thousand tons	90.5	108
Chemical equipment and spare parts--million rubles	353	105
Technological equipment and spare parts for light industry--million rubles	360	106
Technological equipment and spare parts for the food, meat and dairy and fish industry--million rubles	263	104
Mainline diesel locomotives--million horsepower	2.0	106
Mainline electric locomotives--million horsepower	1.7	104
Mainline freightcars--thousands	34.4	97
Motor vehicles--thousands	1,071	104
Including:		
Trucks	379	105
Automobiles	654	103
Tractors--thousands	289	102
Agricultural machines (excluding machines for livestock-raising and fodder production)--million rubles	1,236	106
Machines for livestock raising and fodder production--million rubles	939	108
Grain-harvesting combines--thousands	56.3	108
Cotton-harvesting machines--thousands	4.7	103
Excavators--thousands	20.8	100.1
Commercial timber (excluding kolkhoz timber procurements)--million cubic meters	162	99
Pulp-million tons	3.8	104
Paper--million tons	2.7	102
Cardboard--million tons	1.8	103
Cement--million tons	63.8	100.9
Precast ferroconcrete--million cubic meters of articles	62	102
Textiles, all types--million square meters	5,358	102
Including:		
Cotton	3,497	102
Wool	394	101
Linen	429	103
Silk	846	103
Sewn goods--billion rubles	10.6	105
Knitted underwear and outerwear--million items	784	104
Leather footwear--million pairs	391	102
Meat (industrial output)--million tons	4.3	108

Sausage products--million tons	1.5	103
Edible fish produce including canned fish--billion rubles	2.2	103
Butter--thousand tons	675	97
Wholemilk produce in milk equivalent--million tons	12.7	103
Vegetable oil--million tons	1.6	111
Confectionary--million tons	1.9	105
Canned foods--billion standard cans	4.5	98
Clocks and watches--millions	31.3	104
Chinaware and earthenware--million items	543	102
High-grade crockery (glass and crystal)--million rubles	182	110
Radio receivers and radio-phonographs--millions	4.4	103
Television sets--millions	3.6	103
Including color sets	0.7	132
Refrigerators--millions	3.0	104
Washing machines--millions	1.9	103
Motor cycles and motor scooters--thousands	531	98
Furniture--billion rubles	2.4	106

Production of nonferrous and rare metals and of petrochemical, petroleum-refining and other types of products increased. Despite the positive results of industrial work as a whole, certain production associations and enterprises did not fulfill the set targets for producing the required range of products, for labor productivity growth and for accumulations. The plan for the production of sulfuric acid, turbines, A.C. electric motors, freightcars, commercial timber, precast ferroconcrete, textiles, butter and certain other types of products was underfulfilled.

A number of enterprises broke their contractual pledges for the delivery of specific types of products. Enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, Ministry of the Chemical Industry, Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry, Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building, and Ministry of Light Industry were responsible for the greatest number of incomplete deliveries. WORK ON INTRODUCING SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENTS INTO THE NATIONAL ECONOMY CONTINUED. THE TECHNICAL AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF THE WORK OF PRODUCTION ASSOCIATIONS AND ENTERPRISES IMPROVED. THE TECHNICAL STANDARD OF PRODUCTION AND THE QUALITY OF OUTPUT PRODUCED ROSE. In comparison with the first half of 1977, unit expenditure of fuel at power stations fell by 1.3 percent. In ferrous metallurgy the utilization of the useful volume of blast furnaces improved by 2.7 percent. The average daily smelting of steel per square meter of open-hearth furnace increased by 0.9 percent. In the cement industry the productivity per hour of rotary kilns rose by 3 percent and of grinders by 2 percent. The productivity of spinning and weaving equipment increased somewhat.

Production associations and enterprises have mastered and begun production of more than 1,200 new types of items. A number of machines, instruments and other obsolete items were taken out of production. Over the 6-month period about 2 million inventions and rationalization proposals were introduced. Certain plan targets for the development of science and technology were underfulfilled. The volume of output of products in the highest quality category increased by one-third by comparison with the corresponding period last year. By 1 July 1978, 54,000 items bore the state seal of quality, including 17,000 items which received it in the last 6 months.

II. Agriculture

In the current year agricultural workers, despite the protracted spring, performed the spring fieldwork on time and to a high standard. For the country as a whole the CROPPING AREA for the 1978 harvest amounted, according to preliminary figures, to some 217.9 million

hectares devoted to grain crops. In comparison with last year the area of wheat, rye, rice, cotton and soybeans has increased. Sowings on irrigated and drained land have increased. The decision of the CPSU Central Committee July Plenum have been adopted by agricultural workers as a militant action program. Haymaking and fodder-procurement work is being carried out on a large scale everywhere. The grain crop harvest has gotten underway in many regions of the country.

THE POPULATION OF PRODUCTIVE LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY on kolkhozes, sovkhozes and interfarm enterprises totaled as follows (million head):

	By 1 July	
	1977	1978
Cattle	90.1	91.8
Of which, cows	28.8	29.3
Hogs	52.8	56.5
Sheep and goats	144.4	145.6
Poultry	597.1	644.4

PRODUCTION of meat and eggs on kolkhozes, sovkhozes and interfarm enterprises increased by 6 percent compared to the first half of 1977. As much milk was produced as in the first half of last year.

STATE PROCUREMENTS OF LIVESTOCK-RAISING PRODUCE on all categories of farms are characterized by the following figures:

	First Half Of	
	1977	1978
Livestock and Poultry (live weight) --million tons	7.3	7.8
Milk--million tons	30.6	30.5
Eggs-billions	19.5	20.9

The volume of procurements of livestock, poultry and eggs set for the first half of the year was overfulfilled. The average weight per head of cattle and hogs sold to the state increased.

CAPITAL INVESTMENTS BY THE STATE AND BY KOLKHOZES FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT overall amounted to R14.1 billion and increased by 4 percent against the first half of 1977. R3.1 billion was invested in construction work for irrigation and land-reclamation purposes and for the assimilation of reclaimed land, which is 5 percent more than during the corresponding period last year. Agriculture was supplied with 127,000 trucks and special vehicles; 182,000 tractors with a total power of 14.3 million horsepower; 53,000 grain harvesting combines; 5,100 corn harvesting combines; 5,800 potato-harvesting combines; 7,000 beet-harvesting combines; 24,000 silage-harvesting combines; 4,500 cotton-harvesters; 46,000 swathers; 96,000 tractor-drawn plows; 116,000 tractor-drawn seed drills; 49,000 mineral and organic fertilizer spreaders; 14,000 pickup-balers; 13,000 sprinkler machines and installations and many other machines and mechanisms. Agriculture received 40.9 million tons of MINERAL FERTILIZERS, or 2.6 million tons more than during the corresponding period last year, and 1.3 million tons of CHEMICAL FEED ADDITIVES. The plan for the delivery to agriculture of most types of equipment and mineral fertilizers was fulfilled. The plan for the delivery of pickup-balers and chemical feed additives was underfulfilled somewhat.

III. Transport and Communications

FREIGHT TURNOVER FOR ALL TYPES OF TRANSPORT was 2.9 trillion ton-kilometers and increased 5 percent compared with the first half of last year. PASSENGER TURNOVER reached 386 billion passenger-kilometers and increased 4 percent. Fulfillment of the 6-month plan for individual types of transport is characterized by the following data:

	Fulfilled in First Half 1978	Percentage Fulfillment of 6-Month Plan	First Half 1978 as Percentage of First Half 1977
FREIGHT TURNOVER--billions of ton-kilometers:			
Railroad transport	1,718	102	103
River transport for public use	95.4	97	100
Motor vehicle transport for public use	56.9	100.6	106
Oil pipeline transport	499	101	112
FREIGHT SHIPMENT--millions of tons:			
Railroad transport	1,879	100.5	102
River transport for public use	213	100.1	101
Motor vehicle transport for public use	2,968	100.5	104
Oil pipeline transport	287	101	105

MARITIME TRANSPORT fulfilled the shipments plan in overseas and internal shipping. Freight turnover in all types of shipping increased 6 percent compared with the first half of 1977. The introduction of a continuous work schedule for the fleet and ports made it possible to considerably reduce the ships' unproductive idle time.

AIR TRANSPORT fulfilled the 6-month plan for passenger turnover. The air services plan for sectors of the national economy was overfulfilled; the volume of this work increased by 10 percent.

BUSES FOR PUBLIC USE fulfilled the passenger shipment plan by 101 percent and the passenger turnover plan by 100.7 percent. By comparison with the first half of last year, passenger shipments increased 3 percent and passenger turnover increased 5 percent.

At the same time empty runs and losses of time in loading and unloading are still not being sufficiently reduced in transportation. The freight capacity of the rolling stock of all types of transport is not being fully used and the plan for shipments of various types of freight has been underfulfilled.

COMMUNICATIONS ENTERPRISES (post, telegraph, telephone, radio) fulfilled the half-year plan for the total volume of output; the volume of communications output rose 6.1 percent compared with the corresponding period last year.

IV. Capital Construction

FIXED CAPITAL worth over R26 billion or 11 percent more than for the same period last year was commissioned in the first 6 months via state capital investments.

By means of new construction and the expansion and modernization of existing enterprises, new capacities were commissioned for the extraction of oil, coal, and iron ore and the production of iron ore concentrate, steel, plastics and synthetic resins, chemical fibers and yarns, sulfuric acid, automobile tires, paper, pulp, and many types of output from machine building, the light and food industry and other sectors.

New main oil pipelines, petroleum product pipelines and gas pipelines were laid.

Over 300 km of new railroad lines were constructed.

The construction of the Baykal-Amur railroad continued.

In agriculture, stock-raising premises, mechanized farmsteads and complexes for 1.7 million head of livestock and 5.5 million head of poultry and mechanized storehouses for storing mineral fertilizers, toxic chemicals, and lime materials with a storage capacity of over 300,000 tons at any one time have been commissioned by means of modernization and new construction.

Some 260,000 hectares of irrigated land and 270,000 hectares of drained land were commissioned. Water was supplied to 2.9 million hectares of pastureland.

Poultry factories for 1.1 million laying hens and poultry meat factories geared to 6.2 million birds a year were constructed out of state funds.

State CAPITAL INVESTMENTS in the national economy amounted to R48.3 billion, or 6 percent more than in the first half of last year; the volume of construction and installation work increased 3 percent.

Some 4 percent more CONTRACT WORK was carried out than in the corresponding period last year; the plan for contract work in the national economy was fulfilled by 99.5 percent.

LABOR PRODUCTIVITY rose 3 percent; 80 percent of the growth in the volume of construction and installation work was obtained by raising labor productivity.

The data for individual ministries' plan fulfillment and growth rates for the volume of contract work and labor productivity are cited below.

	Percentage Fulfillment of 6-Month Plan for Total Volume of Contract Work	First Half of 1978 as Percentage of First Half 1977	
		Volume of Contract Work	Labor Productivity
Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises	95	100.6	102.1
Ministry of Industrial Construction	93	99.3	100.4
Ministry of Construction of Oil and Gas Industry Enterprises	96	104	102.9
Ministry of Construction	96	100.4	100.5
Ministry of Rural Construction	98	104	103.4
Ministry of Transport Construction	102	105	103.5

Ministry of Power and Electrification	99.2	104	104.0
Ministry of Reclamation and Water Resources	101	104	103.6
Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work--total	104	104	103.6
of which, subcontract work	100.8	99.5	[no figure]

There was a 4-percent increase in the volume of work carried out by interkolkhoz construction organizations compared with the first half of last year.

The technical standard of construction continued to improve during the last 6 months. The volume of fully prefabricated construction rose 6 percent compared with the first half of 1977. The use of load-bearing and enclosure structures made of lightweight concretes was expanded. The progressive method of installing manufacturing equipment in large blocks was further introduced.

At the same time there were shortcomings in capital construction. The plan for commissioning fixed capital was underfulfilled and the commissioning of individual production capacities was not insured. A number of construction and installation organizations failed to fulfill the plans for contract work, labor productivity growth and profit growth.

V. Improving the People's Material and Cultural Living Standard

THE NUMBER OF WORKERS AND EMPLOYEES in the national economy averaged 107.2 million over the past 6 months and increased by 2.3 million or 2.2 percent compared with the first half of last year.

THE AVERAGE MONTHLY CASH EARNINGS OF WORKERS AND EMPLOYEES in the national economy was R159.3 and increased 3.4 percent compared with the first half of 1977; wages with the addition of payments and benefits from the social consumption funds amounted to R216.

KOLKHOZ MEMBERS' PAY ROSE 5 PERCENT

The raising of wages and salaries for workers in the nonproductive sectors of the national economy, initiated in December 1976, was continued. This increase has already been effected in the regions of the far north and places accorded the same status in the European north, regions of the Far East, Siberia, Urals, Kazakhstan, Central Asia, Volga Region and in the Volga-Vyatka Region. Measures continued to be implemented to improve the conditions and remuneration of the labor of workers in the coal and shale industry and mine construction. There has also been an increase in wages for individual categories of workers in certain other industries and in construction.

PAYMENTS AND BENEFITS received by the population from the public consumption funds amounted to over R50 billion and increased 6.5 percent compared with the first half of last year.

Additional benefits were introduced for kolkhoz members' pension provisions. The norms for expenditure on food and the acquisition of medical supplies were raised in a number of health and social security institutions.

THE POPULATION'S DEPOSITS IN SAVINGS BANKS increased by R6.4 billion over the 6 months.

RETAIL TRADE TURNOVER in state and cooperative trade amounted to R115 billion and increased 3.9 percent by comparison with the first half of 1977. The 6-month plan for retail trade turnover was fulfilled 100.9 percent.

THE VOLUME OF SALES OF INDIVIDUAL ITEMS in state and cooperative trade is characterized by the following data:

	First Half 1978 as Percentage of First Half 1977
Bakery products	102
Meat and meat products	104
Fish and fish products	97
Butter	102
Vegetable oil	103
Margarine	102
Wholemilk produce	101
Cheese	104
Eggs	106
Sugar	98
Tea	112
Potatoes	108
Vegetables	106
Fruit and citrus fruit	103
Clothing, underwear and textiles	105
Knitted articles	106
Hosiery	107
Leather footwear	105
Chinaware, crockery, glassware	112
Soap and detergents	104
Furniture	101
Refrigerators	108
Washing machines	101
Vacuum cleaners	99
Watches, clocks	104
Cameras	105
Motorcycles, motor scooters	100
Bicycles, motorized bicycles	105
Radio receivers and radio-phonographs	101
Television sets	119
of which, color sets	125
Automobiles	107

Despite the rise in trade turnover, the population's demand for certain types of commodities is still not being satisfied in full.

THE FOREIGN TRADE TURNOVER of the Soviet Union was R34.3 billion and increased 6.8 percent compared with the first half of last year.

THE VOLUME OF CONSUMER SERVICES provided for the population rose 8.4 percent, including a 10.3 percent increase in rural areas. The 6-month plan was fulfilled.

About 575,000 well-appointed new apartments with a total area of 28 million square meters were commissioned via state capital investments and the funds of housing construction cooperatives.

General educational schools for over 105,000 pupils and preschool institutions with 88,000 places and many hospitals, polyclinics and cultural and consumer services projects were constructed. The 6-month plan for commissioning apartment blocks and cultural and consumer services projects was underfulfilled.

Work was done on the further provision of amenities for cities and villages. ABOUT 1.3 MILLION APARTMENTS WERE CONNECTED TO THE MAIN GAS SUPPLY during the 6 months.

The further development of PUBLIC EDUCATION AND CULTURE continued. Various types of education covered about 95 million people of whom 45.4 million were studying in general education schools, 1.7 million in secondary vocational and technical colleges and 4.7 million in secondary specialized educational establishments and over 5 million in VUZES. This year 4.6 million people completed their 8-year schooling and over 5 million young men and women received secondary education.

Some 2 million specialists entered the national economy, including 0.8 million with higher education and 1.2 million with secondary specialized education.

MEDICAL SERVICES AND ORGANIZED LEISURE FOR THE POPULATION WERE EXTENDED. The number of hospital beds and places in sanatoriums, boarding houses, rest homes and centers and tourist centers increased. The number of people in physical culture collectives increased.

THE POPULATION OF THE SOVIET UNION STOOD AT 261.2 MILLION AS OF 1 JULY 1978.

[Signed] The USSR Central Statistical Administration.

SUPREME SOVIET AMENDS 1965 KOLKHOZ INCOME TAX DECREE

LD250831Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jul 78 p 2 LD

[Apparent text of USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree: "On Making Certain Changes to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decree 'On Income Tax From Kolkhozes'"]

[Text] Moscow Kremlin, 14 July--The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium resolves:

1. To make changes to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree of 10 April 1965 "On Income Tax From Kolkhozes" (GAZETTE of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 1965, No 15 p 106; 1970, No 5 p 41):

Set out Point "A" of Article 1 as follows:

"A) Net income of a kolkhoz obtained from agricultural production, rendering of services and from subsidiary enterprises and works, less part of the income corresponding to a profit of 25 percent, as well as payments to the centralized union kolkhoz members social security fund calculated for a given year";

Set out the first part of Article 3 as follows:

"3. Calculation of income tax on taxable net income is carried out differently depending on the farm's profit level, proceeding from a rate of 0.3 percent for every 1 percent of profit over 25 percent, but not more than 25 percent of the taxable net income";

In Articles 8 and 9 replace the words "soviets of working people's deputies" with the words "soviets of people's deputies."

2. This decree comes into effect beginning with taxation of kolkhozes' incomes received in 1978.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

M. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

RADIOS REPORT AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 22-24 JULY

LD250720/AU241358 [Editorial Report LD/AU] Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian at 0650 GMT on 22 July carries its daily republic-level press review that quotes SILSKI VISTI as saying that 19 oblasts in the Ukraine are now engaged in harvest operations. "According to running data, early grain crops have been threshed in the republic on an area of 2.3 million hectares. The harvest in the Crimea is progressing rapidly. Grains have been mown and threshed in the oblast on 412,000 hectares, or 74 percent of the total area under grain. The area threshed in Khersonskaya Oblast amounts to 54 percent, in Odesskaya Oblast to 37 percent and in Zaporozhskaya Oblast to 34 percent."

More information about harvest progress is carried in Kiev Radio newscasts in Ukrainian between 22-24 July. At 0500 GMT on 22 July it is reported that Odesskaya Oblast machine operators are about to complete grain mowing on 502,000 hectares, or more than 50 percent of the total grain area excluding corn, and have threshed grain on more than 300,000 hectares Over 400,000 tons of grain have been delivered in the oblast.

At 0900 GMT on 22 July Kiev Radio reports that 300,000 hectares of grain crops, or nearly 50 percent of the total, have been mown in Donetskaya Oblast. One-third of the total mown has been threshed.

At 1810 GMT on 22 July Kiev Radio adds that grain yields per hectare at the Rossiya Kolkhoz in Novoazovskiy Rayon, Donetskaya Oblast, average 38.8 quintals, and winter wheat yields 42 quintals. The same broadcast reports that in Zaporozhskaya Oblast ear crops have been mown on 80 percent of the total area, and the first 10,000 hectares of winter wheat have been threshed in Kirovogradskaya Oblast.

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0000 GMT on 24 July reports that more than 200,000 tons of grains are reaching the Kuban stores every day. The kray's kolkhoz and sovkhoz have already sold more than 1 million tons of grain to the state. Harvesting has begun in the Pavlodarskaya Oblast, where grain crops occupy 2 million hectares.

At 0100 Moscow Radio reports that over 100,000 tons of grain have been collected in Moldavia, and that grain is growing on 5 million hectares in the Orenburgskaya Oblast.

At 0400 GMT, the radio informs its listeners that harvesting is being carried out in rainy conditions in the Kirovogradskaya Oblast, but that the first 20,000 tons of grain have been delivered to the procurement points.

At 0500 GMT Moscow Radio informs its listeners that 1.5 million tons of grain have received in the Kuban Kray's elevators as of this morning, and that truck drivers are working around the clock to deliver the grain.

The same broadcast reports that the Crimea has been hit by heavy rain for the second day. The radio reports that farmers are fighting strenuously to preserve the grain.

At 0500 GMT on 24 July Kiev Domestic Service in Russian says that Nikolayevskaya Oblast farms have mown grains on 540,000 hectares and completed threshing on one-half of the area mown.

Kiev Radio at 0900 GMT on 24 July reports that more than 100,000 tons of newly harvested grain have been delivered to Voroshilovgradskaya Oblast procurement centers.

At 1400 GMT Moscow Domestic Service in Russian reports that the Don land cultivators have delivered their 2 millionth ton of grain and that every 24 hours the oblast's grain elevators receive 160,000-180,000 tons of grain.

At 1600 GMT Moscow Radio reports that harvesting is nearly completed on the southern oblasts and that 100,000 tons of grain have been delivered in the Voroshilovgradskaya Oblast. The radio also reports that Black Sea farmers are using the Ipatovo methods in harvesting and that the Odesskaya Oblast has delivered about 600,000 tons of grain. At 1800 GMT the radio reports that Kuban farmers have delivered 2 million of their goal of 4.35 million tons of grain.

IZVESTIYA REVIEWS HARVESTING PROGRESS BY MID-JULY

LD241435Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Jul 78 Morning Edition p 2 LD

[A. Ivashchenko agricultural review: "July--Height of the Summer"]

[Excerpts] The USSR Central Statistical Administration reports that by 17 July more than 12 million hectares of grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) had been cut and 6.7 million hectares threshed.

Thanks to careful preparation for the harvest campaign, the efficient organization of the entire harvest process and work in large mechanized complexes and detachments, over 6 million hectares of grain and pulse crops had been cut in the RSFSR by 17 July and 2.6 million had been threshed. In the Ukraine the figures are 3 million and 1.2 million hectares respectively.

Rostovskaya Oblast workers have already threshed more than 500,000 hectares of grain and sent 1 million tons to the elevators.

Day and night about 50,000 trucks and truck trains are scurrying from field to threshing floor and from threshing floor to reception center in Krasnodarskiy Kray. As in the past, the Kuban is supplying top quality grain. In Timashevskiy Rayon alone 20,000 tons of strong wheat have already been procured. The farms of Kalininskiy Rayon can match this. One million tons of grain have been procured in the kray as a whole.

In the Ukraine the harvest is underway in Zaporozhskaya, Dnepropetrovskaya, Kharkovskaya and some other oblasts now, as well as in Krymskaya, Odesskaya, Khersonskaya and Nikolayevskaya oblasts.

The grain has ripened unusually early this year in the Amur area eastern part of the country. The farmers of Leninskiy Rayon were the first in the kray to start cutting the spring crops.

In Belorussia over 50 percent of the natural and sown grasses have been cut. The farmers have laid in about 5 million tons of cured hay and silage and 700,000 tons of hay. More than 8,500 mechanized detachments and teams are working on fodder procurement.

In Kirgizia more than 1 million tons of cured hay have been laid in--the annual target was reached 2 weeks earlier than last year.

In Smolenskaya Oblast the detachment led by honored RSFSR machine operator I. Tyapkin has achieved an outstanding success. In the space of 2 weeks six tractors have cut 800 hectares of grass. There are over 800 detachments and complexes of this kind in the oblast. With the help of city dwellers they have procured 100,000 tons of hay and 500,000 tons of silage.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN REVIEWS FODDER PROCUREMENT PROGRESS

LD251013Y Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 16 Jul 78 p 1 LD

[Agricultural review by animal specialist M. Glinka: "A Reliable Fodder Stock for Farms"]

[Text] Our party's Central Committee considers the creation of a reliable livestock fodder base at every kolkhoz, sovkhoz and interfarm enterprise to be a paramount and urgent task. The CPSU Central Committee July Plenum outlined a range of measures whose implementation will insure a fundamental improvement in fodder production in the coming years. The fulfillment of this crucial task is already beginning these days in the fields and meadows where fodder procurement is underway.

The USSR Central Statistical Administration has summed up the latest results of haymaking and fodder procurement. By 10 July, 33.3 million hectares of sown and natural grasses had been cut, including 26.7 million hectares of hay and cured hay. About 15.9 million tons of hay--one-fourth of the planned quantity--had been laid in. Some 34.4 million tons of cured hay--more than half the planned quantity--had been laid in. Some 2.1 million tons of artificially dehydrated green fodder amounting to 30 percent of the plan had been produced.

On most farms the first grass cutting is used for cured hay, grass meal and chopped grass--fodder whose production has grown particularly rapidly in recent years. This year it is planned to lay in 62.3 million tons of cured hay. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Uzbekistan, Kirgizia and Tadzhikistan have already met the target for laying in fodder. Machine operators have met 96 percent of the plan for laying in cured hay in Azerbaijan and 85 percent of the plan in the Ukraine. In Latvia and Georgia, however, the figure is only 43 percent.

Progressive technology for laying in fodder is not being introduced extensively enough in some Kazakhstan oblasts. In the republic as a whole there is a total of 2.2 million tons of cured hay to be laid in, according to the plan, and in Aktyubinskaya Oblast only 34,000 tons. In Kustanayskaya Oblast 300,000 ton stocks of valuable fodder have been planned but it is being laid in at an extremely low rate. By 7 July only 10,100 tons were laid in there, the daily amount (on all the farms of that extensive oblast) being... 700 tons of cured hay. And some rayons such as Komsomolskiy, Karasuskiy, Naurzumskiy and Leninskiy rayons are not using this method at all.

Farms in the RSFSR have laid in 11.6 million tons of cured hay. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Rostovksaya Oblast and the Dagestanskaya, Checheno-Igushskaya and Kalmytskaya ASSRs have already met the plan for laying in cured hay, while in Belgorodskaya, Lipetskaya, Volgogradskaya and Saratovskaya oblasts and the Tatarskaya ASSR they have laid in 60 percent or more of the planned quantity of that fodder. Machine operators in Vologodskaya, Yaroslavskaya, Kirovskaya, Tamboskaya, Sverdlovskaya and Tyumenskaya oblasts and in Severo-Osetinskaya ASSR are laying in cured hay below their existing capacities.

As in previous years, stocks of grass meal are growing at the greatest rate in Lithuania, where 68 percent of the production plan has been met. This figure in Estonia is 45 percent, and in Kirgizia, Tadzhikistan and Moldavia 34 percent. Among the oblasts in Belorussia the highest indicators have been achieved by farms in Bretskaya Oblast that have met almost 36 percent of the plan for artificially dehydrated fodder production. But great contrasts exist there in the organization of the work of drying units. Thus, whereas in Ivanovskiy Rayon AVM [expansion unknown, possibly "automatic drying machine" operators have already fulfilled the annual target, in Stolinskiy Rayon less than 10 percent of the planned quantity of "green concentrates" have been procured.

The same can also be seen in some oblasts in the RSFSR. Thus, in Lipetskiy and Yeletskiy rayons, Lipetskaya Oblast, they have procured more than half of the planned quantity of vitamin concentrate, whereas in Volovskiy Rayon...this work has not even been started. In Kemerovskaya Oblast each AVM unit produces 6 tons of grass meal per day, whereas in Mariyskaya ASSR this figure is less than 3 tons. In the RSFSR as a whole 26 percent of the grass meal production plan has been met. Farms in Krasnodarskiy and Stavropolskiy krays, which have laid in 42-44 percent of the planned quantity of that fodder, are in the forefront.

The recent CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on measures to increase the production and raise the quality of fodder outlines a substantial increase in the production of such fodders as cured hay and grass meal. It is essential to mount an extensive struggle right now to carry out this task.

MOSKOVSKIY OBKOM DISCUSSES BOOSTING LIVESTOCK-RAISING

LD241557Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jul 78 p 2 LD

[A. Chernyak report on Moskovskiy Obkom plenum under general headline: "Let Us Fulfill the Party's Decisions!"]

[Excerpts] It is with tremendous interest, wholehearted approval and a sense of lofty responsibility that the working people of the Moscow area have received the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum and the report by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The attention of the communists of the capital's oblast is now focused on how to insure the successful implementation of the tasks advanced by the party. There was detailed discussion of this at a recent Moskovskiy Obkom plenum. The report was delivered by obkom First Secretary V.I. Konotop.

The plenum participants paid most attention to discussing measures to insure the implementation of the comprehensive program for the further increase of agricultural production and to analyzing the reasons for the existing shortcomings. Displaying the self-critical approach characteristic of communists, they said that the results and growth rates achieved still do not fully meet the rising requirements. The oblast's livestock raisers are still failing to insure the fulfillment of the 5-year plan targets for meat production. Although they have considerable reserves for increasing meat resources, the farms of the "Skotoprom" Trust, poultry farms and certain sovkhozes are not fully implementing them. Some of the livestock received at meat combines is underweight and is poorly fattened. The obkom plenum set the task of eliminating the lag right now. To do this it is necessary to switch to intensive methods of livestock rearing and to cease fattening cattle only at a weight of 400-450 kilograms.

Attention was drawn to the necessity of further increasing milk and eggs production. Although on the whole the plans for the sale of these products are fulfilled, the obkom plenum pointed out that full use is by no means being made of the existing reserves and named rayons and enterprises which are working below their potential.

Based on the CPSU Central Committee plenum's directions regarding the fundamental improvement of fodder production and taking into account the specific character of the oblast, it was stressed that a specialized, sectorial character must be imparted to fodder production and that more efficient use must be made of reclaimed land, which must be an important source of cheap fodder.

The meeting participants spoke with great concern about the way in which fodder procurement is currently proceeding on the farms. In particular, Volokolamskiy, Ramenskiy, Mytishchinskiy and certain other rayons were criticized in this connection.

The question of further raising grain yield was critically posed. The oblast has failed to deliver to the state a considerable quantity of potatoes and vegetables. Much must be done to make up for the omissions.

Some 33 percent of the oblast's sovkhozes ended last year with a loss and on a number of farms the prime cost of output is growing and the capital return decreasing. There has been a lag in assimilating the capital investments outlined by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on the Non-Chernozem Zone. Thus in the first 2.5 years of the 5-year plan there has been a shortfall of more than 3,000 hectares in the amount of irrigated land received by the oblast's farms. The amount of unfinished construction is growing. The plenum participants made a number of specific proposals for the elimination of these shortcomings.

The tasks of strengthening organizational and ideological work in the countryside and of enhancing the role of the primary party organizations of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and also the construction, agroindustrial, land reclamation, processing and other enterprises and institutions connected with agricultural production were examined from the positions of the new stage of the struggle for the further upsurge of agricultural production. There was also talk of the need to continue to raise the influence and responsibility of rural raykoms and gorkoms for the implementation of the tasks set by the party.

The plenum totally approved the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum and the theses and conclusions contained in the report by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and adopted them as a militant action program for unswerving guidance and implementation.

BRIEFS

PRIMORYE RESETTLERS HOUSING--Chairman of rayispolkoms, chiefs of agricultural production associations, directors of specialized trusts, engineers, and other officials have taken part in a kray conference in Ussuriysk on the construction of housing for resettlers and retention of cadres in primorye settlements. Officials of the RSFSR State Committee for utilization of labor reserves, the RSFSR gosplan, and the RSFSR ministry of agriculture construction administration also participated in the meeting. According to Lavrenov, krayispolkom deputy chairman, plan fulfillment this year in construction of resettlers' housing is very slow. He noted that resettlement in the kray and the retention of personnel will improve if the material technical base in the countryside is strengthened, particularly in the housing sphere. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0935 GMT 23 Jun 78 OW]

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